

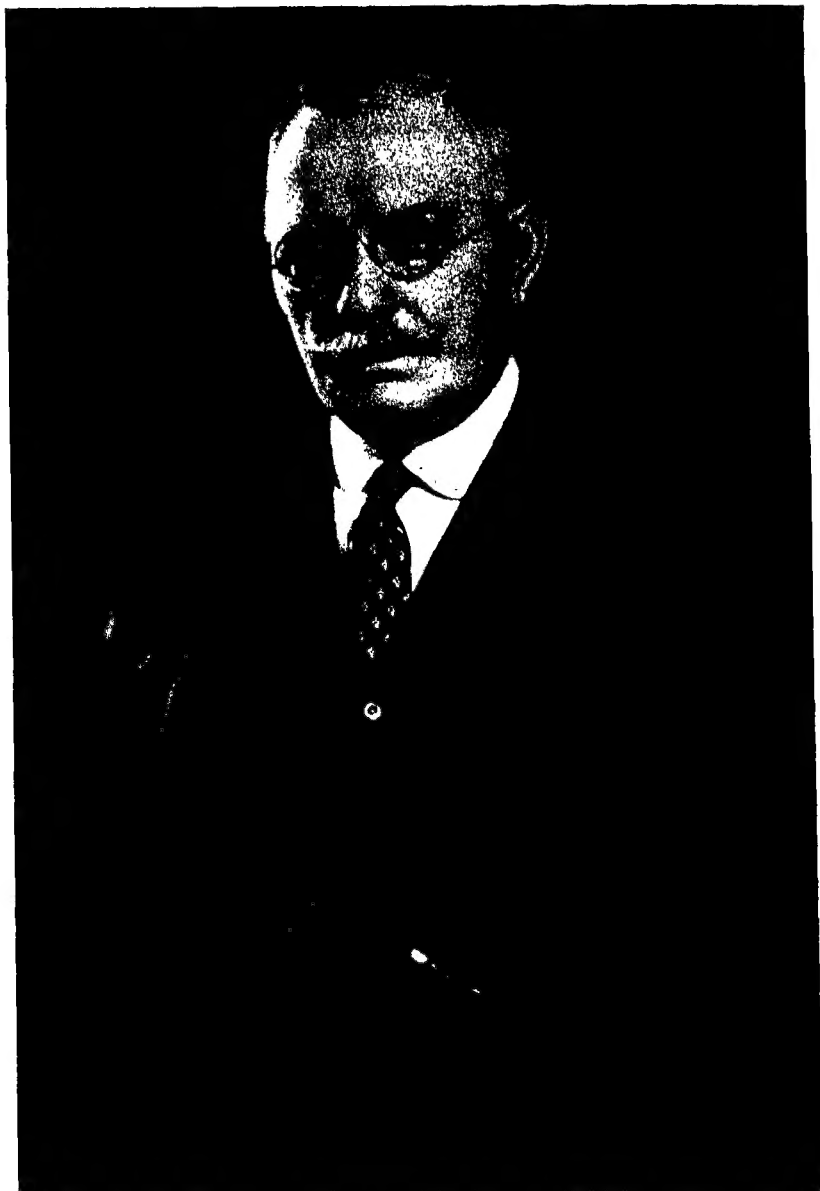
THE HOUSE OF SHEA





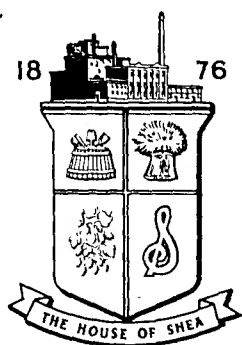
THE HOUSE OF SHEA





PATRICK SHEA
1854 - 1933

THE HOUSE OF SHEA



The Story of a Pioneer Industry

BY
WILLIAM DOUGLAS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

1947



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JOHN T. BOYD

Preface

The Canadian West is still a young country. Not very long ago it was described as a "great lone land." True, it was isolated in the heart of a vast continent still waiting the onward march of the sturdy pioneer. In time, men of vision sought it out and by their aggressive perseverance, established industrial plants, built homes and raised families. They developed all the necessary institutions of a modern civilization.

The story of the Province of Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg is steeped in history and romance. Much of the pioneer life has been recorded in other publications. There are many additional chapters which remain to be written. Not the least interesting are those which tell of the successes and failures of the hardy old-time business men who first introduced commerce and industry into a veritable wilderness. The history of a business undertaking is an important contribution to our community life and in honour of one pioneer industrialist, Mr. Patrick Shea, this volume has been prepared.

As President of the Company, I consider its publication in the year 1947 a fitting tribute to the memory of our first chief. Sixty years ago — in 1887 — in partnership with his friend, John McDonagh, the old established brewery on the banks of Colony Creek, was purchased. How better could we commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the original partnership.

But, the Brewery had been established long before that time. It was first opened by Celestin Thomas more than a quarter of a century before. The reader will find interwoven into the story of our pioneer brewery, snatches of community history which are worthy to be re-told at this time.

We, of the House of Shea, deem it a privilege to publish this added chapter to the printed story of Manitoba. We have reason to be proud because no other local industrial organization in Western Canada can trace its origin back as far as we can. This is a distinct honour which we highly prize.

I sincerely hope our readers will enjoy the story.



President.

Foreword

The story of Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba is the story of men and women who came to the prairies of the West, who remained, and who built their very selves into the fabric of their adopted land.

The first commercial building to be erected on the site of the future metropolis was built in 1862 by McKenney & Co., who have been hailed as the practical founders of the City of Winnipeg. The place chosen for the building was described by a pioneer contemporary thus, "a perfectly isolated spot where the Assiniboiné and Red River tracks (sic trails) meet." The so called spot is known by hundreds of thousands all over the North American continent as "the corner of Portage and Main."

About the same time a young Frenchman, Celestin Thomas, erected a primitive brewery on the banks of the Red river in the vicinity of Middlechurch. Later with the development of Winnipeg as the commercial centre, he transferred his establishment to the banks of Colony Creek.

In founding a new community there can be only one "first." The McKenney store was the first in what subsequently became the City of Winnipeg and the brewery we have mentioned was the first in the West.

Winnipeg has become an important centre in the economy of the Dominion and its growth has been phenomenal. Seventy-seven years ago it was the home of 215 souls, today it is populated by nearly a quarter of a million people.

Out from Winnipeg, across the wide-spread plains to the west, hundreds of villages, towns and cities have been created and today thousands upon thousands of our fellow citizens live in happy prosperity. And it seems but yesterday that the bustling west knew only the nomadic tribes and the roving herds of buffalo.

A city consists of something more enduring than brick and mortar and stone; more also than broad avenues and stately buildings. The spirit of the people is what made Winnipeg great.

In its day of swaddling clothes and through the adolescent period it counted within its citizenship men of honesty, of integrity, of grit, who bent their energy and invested their money in the commercial institutions of their adopted city.

The day of the pioneer is receding into a memory very rapidly and few of the old timer class are left to keep alive the story of the early days. We believe that insufficient record has been made, especially in printed form, of the business men who founded our commercial life and who, through years of struggle and adversity as well as in the days of booming prosperity, developed the industrial establishments and provided employment to large numbers of the citizens.

One of these devoted Winnipeggers of the early days was Patrick Shea and in tribute to his memory the following pages have been written.

The business which he purchased in 1887, established however by his predecessor about 1862, was carried on during his lifetime by him and his associates with unqualified success. The Shea family still control the business which is the oldest established manufacturing industry in the Province of Manitoba.

This honored place in the industrial life of the City is a priceless possession which the executives of the Company regard as a sacred trust handed down from other generations.

In telling the story of the brewery, the author has widened his horizon and interwoven some items of local historical significance.

The work of preparing this volume has been a source of genuine pleasure to the writer and it is submitted in the hope that it will be equally interesting to the men and women who read its pages.

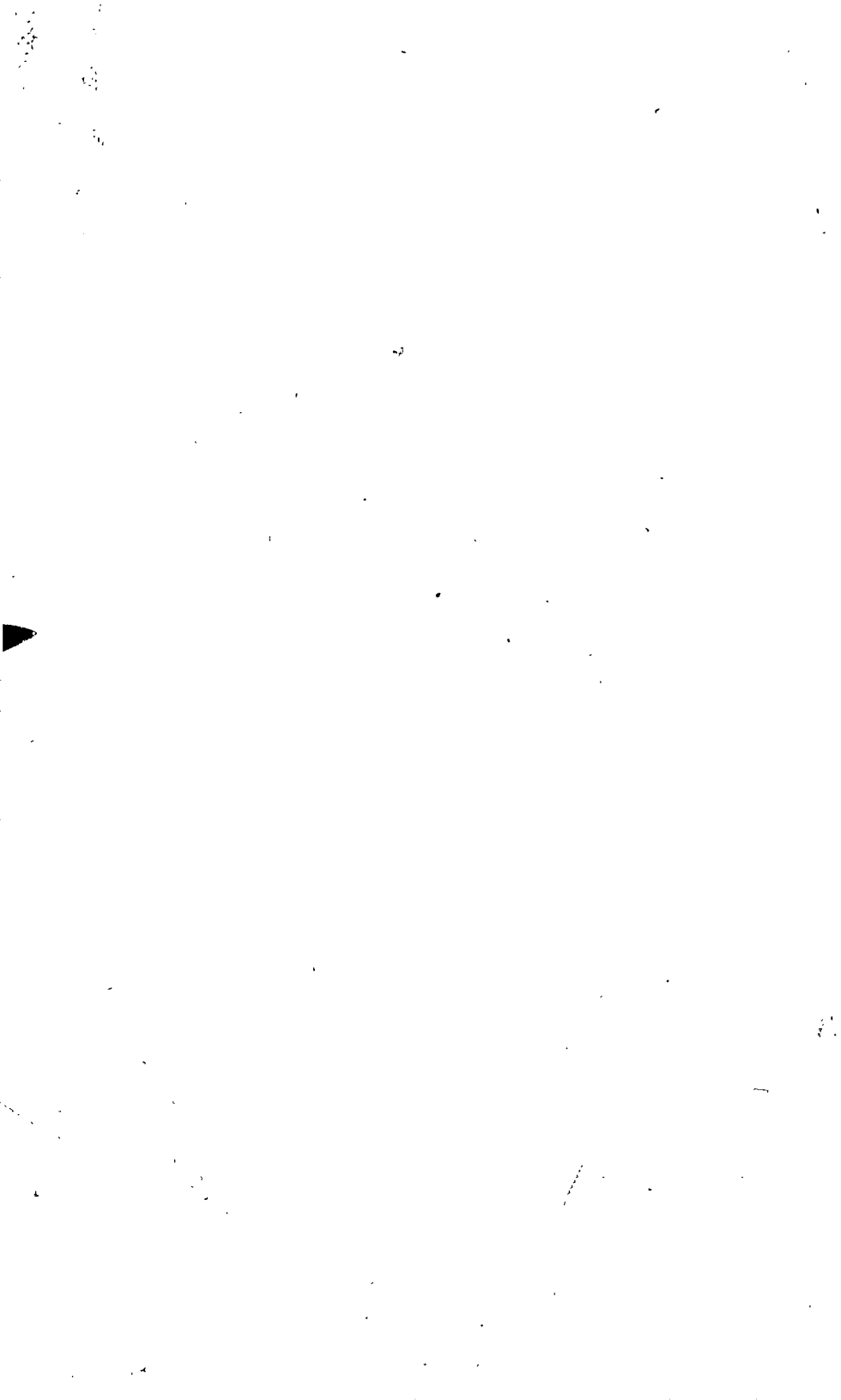
Winnipeg and Manitoba should be proud of its progressive pioneer industries.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Winnipeg, March, 1947.

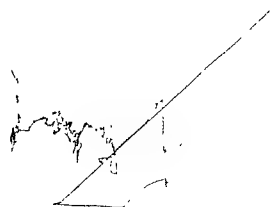
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THE HOUSE OF SHEA





Chapter One

THE beginnings of the brewing industry are shrouded in the mists of antiquity. It is known that the Egyptians of the Fourth Dynasty brewed beer, as reference is made in the famous "Book of the Dead" to a barley wine or beer, an intoxicating beverage made from grain some three thousand years before the Christian Era.

Scholars have found evidence that the Egyptians learned the art of brewing from the peoples of the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, where beer played an important part in domestic economy as long ago as 7,000 B.C. It appears, too, that the belief that hops were first used in brewing during the eighth to tenth centuries A.D. is erroneous, for the Hebrews are supposed to have learned their use during the Babylonian captivity in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. Whether hops were used in Egypt has not been ascertained, but some plant of the Rue family appears to have been used there as a flavoring herb.

The many references which are to be found in the pages of classical writers all tend to show that a knowledge of the art of brewing, or the preparation of a fermented beverage from the germinated grains of barley or other cereals, was known at a very remote period. A drink bearing a resemblance to Porter seems to have been made in Britain even prior to the Roman occupation, and the method by which the Druids prepared it is described by a writer in the fifth century A.D. In the first century Dioscorides states that the Britons and the Hiberi, or Irish, used a liquor called "COURMI" (the ancient Irish name for ale was "COIRM") made from barley. In the "Senchus Mor," the well known Book of the Ancient Laws of Ireland,

A.D. 438-441, there are numerous references to the growing of barley for malt, the manufacture of malt, and the tests for malt. Ale is described as the most popular beverage and ale-houses, banquets and suppers with ale and without ale are frequently mentioned. It is stated that among the members of Saint Patrick's household was a brewer, a priest named Mescan; and we are told in the Life of Saint Brigid that at Easter time she brewed ale to supply all the churches in her neighbourhood. Among the Danes and Anglo-Saxons beer was the favorite beverage, and its virtues are celebrated in many of their most ancient poems.

The truth is that the nature of the arts and manufactures of any country is largely determined by its climate and soil. In the most southern portions of Europe the manufacture of wine has naturally been a matter of greater interest than that of malted drinks. In Great Britain, however, where a less genial climate prevails, the inhabitants were not slow in discovering that a fermented liquor could be prepared from the barley and wheat which were natural products of the country. Even in the past, therefore, ale or beer was a drink of the people, and as such it has continued up to the present time in spite of the popularity of tea and coffee.

The embracing nature of the Catholic Faith during the Middle Ages wove a close bond between the Church and the Tavern, and it was in the village inn that the fellowship inspired by the corporate worship of the Parish Church was put into practice. Even as late as 1687, after the Puritan revolution had undermined nearly all the religious customs of Catholic England, John Aubrey could write, "At Danby Wisk, in the north riding of Yorkshire, it is the custom for the parishioners, after receiving the Sacrament, to go from the Church directly to the alehouse, and there drink together, as a testimony of charity and friendship." Ale, beer, and light wines were the normal beverages of the country during these centuries, and the

Church did not express any disapproval of their use. Drunkenness, in its modern form, was rare, although the deadly sin of gluttony included the drinking of too much beer as well as an excess of other material things. The connection between the Church and the Tavern, however, was far more than a mere acquiescence in these beverages being the normal national drink. Inns were often owned by monasteries, some being formed by the early conversion of monastic manor houses.

The story of the first brewery in Canada is interesting and takes us back to the seventeenth century. Jean Talon, the first Intendant of New France, was appointed to the position on March 21st, 1665.

Soon after his arrival in Quebec, Talon became greatly concerned by the harm which was being caused by the huge consumption of wine and brandy among the "settlers" and sought means to remedy the evil. He decreed that Canadians should drink beer of their own brewing. Talon's brewery had a long and sensational history. His action was approved by the most influential members of the Colony and in 1667 he wrote Colbert, General Comptroller of Finances, under the reign of Louis XIV, declaring his intention of building a Brewery. The minister approved the plan of erecting a brewery, not only on economic grounds, but because "the vice of drunkenness would thereafter cause no more scandal; by reason of the cold nature of Beer, the vapors thereof rarely deprived men of the use of judgment." Accordingly in 1668, Talon began the construction of a large brewery to the great satisfaction of the poorer colonists. Beer was brewed for the first time in the Spring of 1670.

The Brewery was called the "Brasserie du Roi" (King's Brewery) and was located at the foot of what is now known as "Palace Hill," Quebec.

The Brewery covered a considerable extent of ground and in the foundation seven vaults were constructed, the walls of which in some places are eight feet thick.

Although centuries have passed since the time of Talon, these vaults still exist. There are two large and five small vaults in a good state of preservation and are accessible to anyone interested in the early history of our Dominion.

A Tablet marking the place has been erected by the Historical Society of Quebec and the inscription reads,

"At this site the Intendant Talon erected a Brewery in 1668 which was converted into a Palace for the Intendants by M. DeMeulles, in 1686.

"This building was destroyed by fire in 1713. Reconstructed by M. Begon, it was again damaged by fire in 1726.

"Restored by M. Dupuy in 1727. It was finally destroyed during the siege of Quebec in 1775."

A brewery stands on the old historic site today and the vaults built by the clever Intendant Talon are still in use.

The explorer La Verendrye, accompanied by his sons, undertook his great adventure in 1732, and these folk were the first white men to come to the territory which subsequently became the Province of Manitoba. The day of exploration was naturally followed by the day of settlement but several decades were to pass before the arrival of the Selkirk Settlers. These hardy Scotsmen reached their Promised Land at Red River in 1812 and from that year the development of the whole of our Great North West has proceeded with unbroken progress.

With the era of settlement came the necessity for all the essential services required by a progressive community. Schools, churches, hospitals, fraternal organizations, local, national and provincial governments all followed in rapid succession. Independent retail establishments were commenced by enterprising men and the cultivation of the fertile land of the West formed the basic industry of the new country.

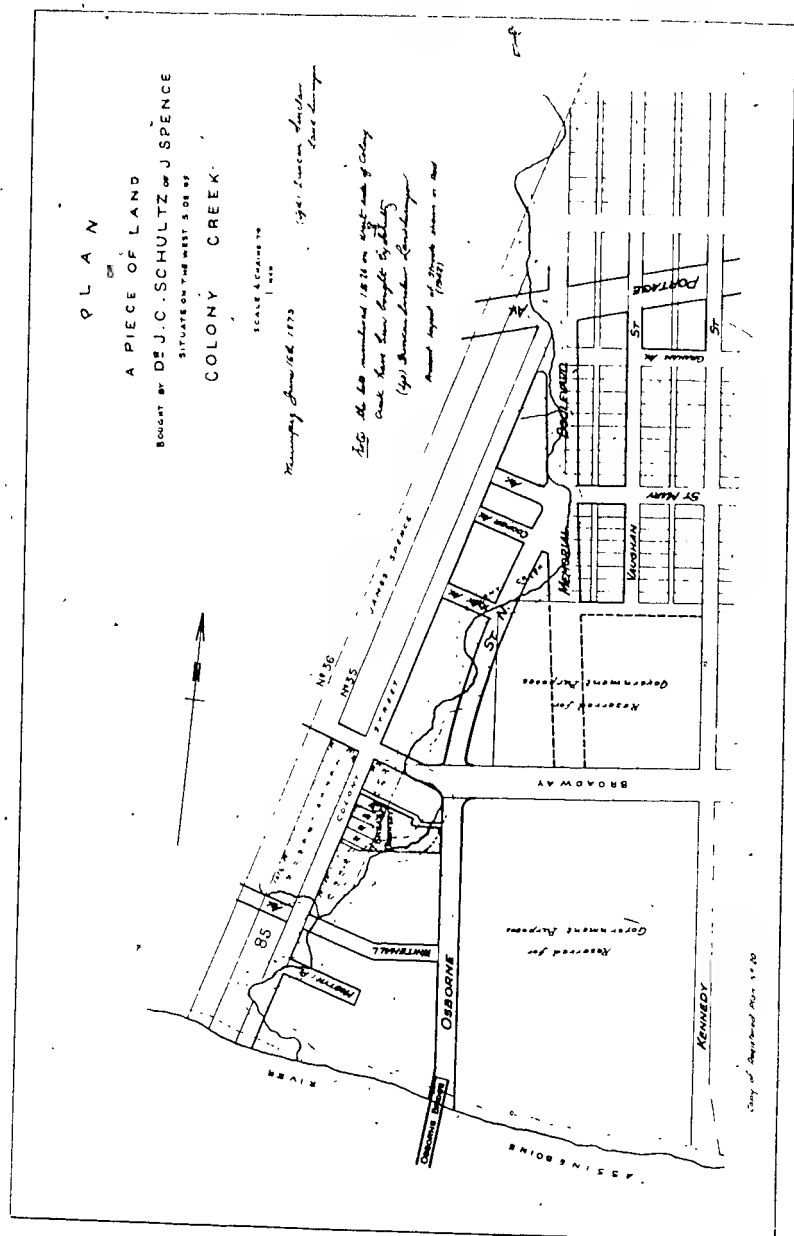
The House of Shea

For over half a century after the arrival of the first settlers the commercial affairs at Red River were confined to fur and agriculture, but the day of the fur trader ultimately gave way to modern industry. Toward the close of the nineteenth century we find modest pioneer efforts being made to establish local manufactures but only on a very limited basis.

One of the earliest industries to commence operations in the Province of Manitoba was a primitive brewery erected in the neighbourhood of Middlechurch, between the years 1860 and 1862. The venturesome manufacturer was Celestin Thomas, a native of Biamont, France.

When the incorporation of Winnipeg as a city was mooted, Thomas purchased a site on the banks of Colony Creek and in 1873, before the City Charter had been granted, he erected The Winnipeg Brewery.

This was the beginning of Shea's Brewery. It is the story of the pioneer brewery, still operating on the original Colony Creek site, that will unfold in the succeeding pages of this memorial volume.



Chapter Two

Colony Creek is only a memory today. To some of the older citizens of Winnipeg the name will undoubtedly recall many pleasant hours spent bathing at the spot where the waters of the creek joined with the Assiniboine river. As we gaze along the modern highway known as Memorial Boulevard, from the intersection at Portage Avenue, it is difficult to realize that the creek spiralled in zig-zag fashion down this important traffic highway. Just before the creek reached the grassy plot at the Cenotaph it took a sharp turn in a south westerly direction, paralleling the west side of Osborne Street (North) until Broadway was reached. The depression across the roadway at All Saints Church is a mute reminder that here in the yesterdays of the City, flowed Colony Creek. The course changed to an easterly direction along the sidewalk on the south side of Broadway until the intersection with Osborne Street was reached. From this point it twisted and curved through the west boundary of the Stadium Athletic Grounds, across the south west corner of the Amphitheatre Rink, finally discharging into the Assiniboine at the rear of the Granite Rink.

Close by the intersection of Broadway and Osborne the creek was crossed by a primitive bridge which was known to the old-timers as "Dingman's Crossing." On the west side, at this point, stood a group of frame buildings and here was founded the first brewery in what subsequently became the City of Winnipeg.

The brewery was established in 1873 before the City of Winnipeg was incorporated and from the time the land on which it was erected was surveyed, until the present day, beer has been brewed from Manitoba barley. This pioneer business has grown

from a very modest beginning and years ago reached proportions which made it the largest brewery in Manitoba.

Colony Creek, we should remark, was an important landmark in the original surveys of the City of Winnipeg because it became the dividing line separating the Parishes of St. John and St. James.

The block of land which lies between Broadway and Whitehall Avenue, comprising both sides of Colony Street, was the first piece of land to be subdivided in that portion of the Parish of St. James situate, in what subsequently became a part of the City of Winnipeg. The first commercial establishment to open for business in this subdivision was the brewery premises now known as Shea's Winnipeg Brewery. The plan of survey was numbered "20" and bears the date June 16th, 1873.

Before we proceed with the story of this pioneer business it is of interest that we make reference to the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg.

As we have already observed the City had not been incorporated when the site on which the brewery stands was surveyed. The pioneer citizens of the future metropolis were ambitious to a degree and a strong effort was exerted during the winter of 1872-73 to obtain a Charter. The petition came before the Local Legislature in the form of "a Private Bill" which was formally introduced by the Hon. H. J. Clarke, Q.C., on 19th February, 1873. On 3rd March of that year, the Private Bills Committee of the House reported it but in the interval several amendments had been made to the original draft as presented by the citizens. This attempt to alter the plan drafted by the people most interested met with considerable criticism and feelings were greatly disturbed.

The name of the proposed City appeared in the original bill as "Winnipeg." In the course of the discussion in the Legislature this was amended and the name "Assiniboine" substituted.

The motion to adopt the latter name was defeated when the vote was taken. A further amendment was made whereby the name "Assiniboine" should be substituted by the name "Garry." This also met with an unsuccessful reception. But the fighting politicians were not to be denied a name for their new city and a further motion was submitted. This gave the place the name "The City of Selkirk" and on successfully passing the third reading this name was adopted and finally the bill was declared "passed" as amended.

It is of historic interest to make reference at this point to the limits of the new city as set out in the application for a Charter. These were:—

"To commence on the northern boundary of lot 225, thence back to the highroad, along the road in a southerly direction to lot 224, thence west to the two mile limit, following along the rears of the farms to Wm. Drever's lot, thence east to a point struck by a road due north from Mr. Mulligan's house, following this road to the Assiniboine River to the Red River to the point of starting."

We return to the progress of the new City Charter which had received such a stormy reception in the Legislature on the 4th and 5th of March. It had been arranged that the House would prorogue on 6th March. However, the Bill having been materially altered from its original setting, and even the name being different from what the petitioners had asked, a subsequent memorial from the citizens was submitted. This requested reconsideration of the Bill and an opportunity for those most vitally concerned being heard on the matter. It was therefore decided to postpone prorogation until Saturday, 8th March, in order to meet the wishes of the people. The Legislative Council did not sanction the delay with promptness and as the House waited the clerk brought the information that the Council had passed the Bill with one more amendment. At this point, the sponsor, Hon. H. J. Clarke, moved the bill lay till next session

and here ended the career of the original petition of the citizens of Winnipeg for powers to function as a City.

But there is still the climax of this story to tell. When the House opened on 8th March, Dr. C. J. Bird, the Speaker, rose and addressing the House stated:—

“I wish to inform the House of a certain circumstance that occurred on Thursday evening or rather early on Friday morning. I was called out of bed about one o’clock and told that I was wanted immediately to visit a patient who was represented to be dying. I said I was unable to go as I felt unwell, so I gave them a note and sent them to Dr. Codd. After two they returned and said Dr. Codd was out. I then arose and got into a cutter that was waiting at the door and was driven in the direction of Kildonan. Shortly after crossing the bridge at Brown’s, I heard a call and several men ran out of a certain building, dragged me from the cutter and treated me to warm tar and otherwise bruised me. I lay for a little time unconscious and then managed to walk home.

“I think it proper to make this explanation as the indignity was offered to myself in consequence of the action which this House had taken on the Bill for the Incorporation of Winnipeg.”

“The Premier, Hon. H. J. Clarke, reported having also received four anonymous letters on the subject and as a result of the affair we find the following resolution registered in the records of the Province.

“Resolved, that this House learns with a feeling of deep indignation that the Speaker had fallen a victim of the most cowardly and vile outrage because of the discharge of a constitutional duty, and respectfully urge that the Government will take means to vindicate the majesty of the law of the Legislature of the Country.”

The story was prevalent that the request made to Dr. Bird was supposed to have been sent by Rev. John Black of Old Kildonan

Church. When the cutter was stopped one man threw his arm around Dr. Bird's throat, another man gagged him by fastening a piece of cotton over his mouth and throat. Something cold was placed on his head. Hot tar was poured over his head as well as his hands, he was knocked senseless and then trampled on and left by the side of the road.

The Government of the Province of Manitoba offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the culprits but no information was ever given nor was it necessary to pay the reward.

This is the historical record of the original unsuccessful attempt to obtain a Charter for the incorporation of the metropolis of the West.

The influx of new settlers and the insistent demand for a local authority or municipal government to control the affairs of the town made this topic the important issue during the succeeding months and in the winter of 1873-1874, the application for a Charter was renewed before the Local Legislature.

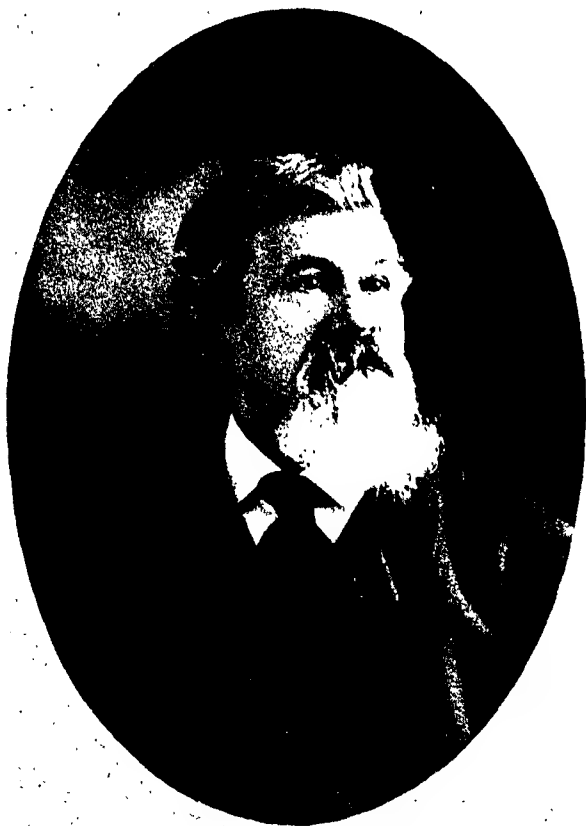
The excitement of the previous year evidently had died down because on this occasion controversy did not develop and speed appears to have been the activating force.

The session opened in November 1873 and the Lieut.-Governor, Alexander Morris, made reference to the subject in his Address from the Throne. He said, "The Town of Winnipeg is so rapidly increasing in population that it has become a necessity that powers of Municipal Government analagous to those which prevail in other provinces should be accorded to its inhabitants. Such a measure is necessary from several points of view." Mention was also made in the address to the possibility of ravage by fire, the requirements of public health, improvements of streets and public highways, as well as other matters in the public interest.

The Attorney General introduced a Public Bill which in his own words, "they were determined to stand or fall by." The

Bill received first reading the following day (6th November) and on 7th November it was read a third time and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. Assent was given on 8th November, 1873, thus with an elapse of only four days from its introduction, the Bill providing for the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg had successfully passed its various stages and became a statute of the Province of Manitoba.

The privilege of becoming the first incorporated City in Manitoba had not been accomplished without a great deal of effort. However, after the heat and excitement following the disastrous failure of the first application had been overcome, the citizens settled down to business; better judgment prevailed, and thus came into being the City which has become an important factor in the life of our Dominion.



CELESTIN THOMAS, 1837 - 1927



Chapter Three

We have already mentioned the fact that prior to the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg a brewery had been erected on the bank of Colony Creek. The particular section of the City in which this pioneer brewery was situated and the original site of the plant now occupied by Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited, can best be visualized from the map of survey which has been reproduced and will be found at Page 8.

This map carries number 20 in the records of the Land Titles Office and is dated 16th June, 1873, signed by the Land Surveyor, Duncan Sinclair. The formal transfer of the site from John Schultz to Celestin Thomas was one of the earliest real estate transactions in this part of the city. The document reads as follows:—

THIS INDENTURE

made (in duplicate) the twenty second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,

BETWEEN John Schultz of the City of Winnipeg and Province of Manitoba, Merchant, of the first part, Agnes Schultz wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part and Celestin Thomas of the Parish of Saint Paul, Province of Manitoba, Brewer, of the third part.

Witnesseth, that, in consideration of Eight hundred dollars of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the said party of the third part to the said party of the first part, (the receipt whereof is hereby by him acknowledged) he the said party of the first part DOTH GRANT unto the said party of the third part his heirs and assigns FOREVER. ALL AND SINGULAR that certain

parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Winnipeg in the said Province of Manitoba, and lying on what is known as Spence's or Colony Creek comprising one acre and commencing at the junction of the back or eastern boundary of Lot numbered fourteen as laid down on the Registered Plan of a survey made of the property bought by John Schultz from James Spence on Spence's or Colony Creek to extend from said point of junction Northward between the back or eastern boundary of the range of lots in which the numbers following Number Fourteen is and the centre of the said Spence's or Colony Creek a sufficient distance to make one acre, the Northern line of said acre is to be on a line and compass direction with the side lines of the other lots in said Registered Plan. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, unto the said party of the third part his heirs and assigns to and for his and their sole and only use FOREVER.

SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS, to the reservations, limitations, provisoes and conditions expressed in the original Grant thereof from the Crown. THE said party of the first part COVENANTS with the said party of the third part THAT he has the right to convey the said lands to the said party of the third part notwithstanding any act of the said party of the first part AND THAT the said party of the third part shall have quiet possession of the said lands free from all encumbrances. AND the said party of the first part COVENANTS with the said party of the third part that he will execute such further assurances of the said lands as may be requisite.

AND the said party of the first part COVENANTS with the said party of the third part that he has done no act to encumber the said lands: AND the said party of the first part RELEASES to the said party of the third part ALL HIS CLAIMS upon the said lands. AND the said Agnes Schultz wife of the said party of the first part hereby bars her Dower in the said lands.

The House of Shea

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties hereto have hereunto set their Hands and Seals.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered (Sgd) John Schultz (L.S.)
in the Presence of

(Sgd) Agnes Schultz (L.S.)

(Sgd.) G. E. Fulthorpe.

(Sgd) Celestin Thomas (L.S.)

There is definite evidence that the original founder of the Winnipeg Brewery, Celestin Thomas, had been engaged in the brewing of beer in Manitoba long before he purchased the property on Colony Creek. From the old records of the Council of Assiniboine, the governing body of the country prior to the creation of the Province of Manitoba, we find a reference to an application he made in 1866 for an adjustment of his license fee. In the indenture covering the purchase of the land at Colony Creek he is described as "Brewer, of the Parish of Saint Paul, in the Province of Manitoba." Surely it is reasonable to infer from this description that he was then engaged in the brewing industry outside the corporate limits of the City. It is also justifiable to presume that with the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg becoming an accomplished fact, following close upon creation of Manitoba as a Province of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Thomas had the foresight to anticipate business possibilities if he erected a brewery in close proximity to the commercial centre of the rapidly growing community.

Within a few weeks after the date of his purchase of the brewery site the City of Winnipeg made its first assessment for taxation purposes and a roll of the Ratepayers was prepared. This roll covered the year 1874 and we can envisage the modest proportions of the original plant from the entry as it appears on the records preserved in the archives at the City Hall. Here are the particulars:—

The House of Shea

Thomas, Celestin. Brewer. Age 45.

1 Acre, occupied as a brewery and dwelling house.

Value. Real Property.....\$3000.00

Personal Property..... 400.00

\$3400.00

This entry is numbered 779 in the list of ratepayers and is recorded in the South Ward Register, with the address shown as "Colony Street on the Schultz Estate."

We have no information regarding the development of the business nor the quantity produced in the early days of the brewery. It is quite evident, however, that the original buildings served the purposes of the business for a considerable time, and until the ownership changed in 1887 when Patrick Shea and John McDonagh became joint owners, the plant was little more than what it had been at the time it was first erected.

There is another entry in the Tax Register at the City Hall covering the list of taxpayers for the year 1877. Entry No. 138 reads thus:—

Celestin Thomas. Brewer. (Freeholder).

Roman Catholic. Family consists of 7 persons.

Three children attending R. C. school.

Address, Colony Street (Schultz Estate).

1 acre.

Real Property.....\$2500.00

Personal Property..... 500.00

Total.....\$3000.00

Taxes..... \$41.50

It is of more than passing interest to mention here that the property taxes paid to the City of Winnipeg by Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited for the year 1946 was \$7,299.23 to which must

be added the business tax amounting to \$3,697.⁵⁰ — a total of \$10,996.73 for municipal taxes. What a contrast!

We would like to include in this volume an appropriate reference detailing the life and work of Celestin Thomas, founder of the first brewery within the limits of the City of Winnipeg. The lapse of time and absence of any written records make such an approach impossible. This, however, we do know; Celestin Thomas lived to a ripe old age and passed to his reward in January, 1927. The Manitoba Free Press of 29th January, 1927 carried this obituary.

"Celestis (sic Celestin) Thomas, one of the oldest citizens of St. Boniface, and a real pioneer of Manitoba, died early Thursday, at his home, 509 Richot Street, at the age of 89 years. Born at Biamont, France, Mr. Thomas came to Manitoba in 1859, living for many years in Headingley and St. Boniface. For a time he took up farming as an occupation, later branching out into other places of business. After residing several years in Greater Winnipeg, he moved for a time to the United States, but some 19 years ago, returned and took up permanent residence in St. Boniface. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. E. L. Joyal of St. Norbert, and Mrs. Victor Mager another old time resident of St. Boniface. The funeral will be held this morning from the home of Victor Mager, Richot Street. The cortege will leave at 8.30 from the house for St. Boniface Cathedral, where service will be held at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in St. Boniface Cemetery."

Our efforts to obtain some intimate information regarding Celestin Thomas and his activities in the brewing industry in the pioneer days of Manitoba have brought very meagre results.

We learn from the City of Winnipeg directories for 1876, 1877 and 1879 that he owned and occupied a brewery on "Broadway West." In the directory published in 1881 there appear two entries, "Celestin Thomas, Colony Street, Brewer," also "M. Ward of the firm of Thomas & Ward." Still another

listing tells us that "Thomas & Ward, Brewers, were located on Colony Street." All this would suggest that about 1880-1881 Thomas had been joined in a partnership by M. Ward, but of the latter individual we know nothing which would add to the history of the Winnipeg Brewery.

We have ascertained that shortly after his arrival in Red River Settlement in 1859, Célestin Thomas purchased from Ann Smith, widow of W. R. Smith, Lot No. 15, in the Parish of St. Paul and erected thereon a log dwelling house. This property according to the record at the Winnipeg Land Titles Office had a frontage of six chains on the Red River and is located a short distance south of the site of the Middlechurch Old Folks Home.

A few years after building his home at Middlechurch he erected and operated a brewery on part of Lots 12 and 13 in the Parish of St. Paul. The site of this establishment was a few chains south of his log house. Evidence of the exact location of the first brewery is contained in a deed of sale recorded in the register of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office dated 6th September, 1875. The purchaser was John Schultz and the consideration was \$1,051.00 of the lawful money of Canada. The land being conveyed was described thus:—

"Land known on the Dominion Survey of the said Parish (St. Paul) as Lot number 13, having a frontage of two chains and four links on the Red River and a depth back of four miles, also the northern one chain of Lot number 12 in the said Parish of Saint Paul adjoining to and on the south side of the said Lot number 13 which said one chain was bought by the said party of the first part from John Bunn on the 20th day of July, 1867, said one chain extending out to the four mile limit."

Prior to the date of this transaction Thomas mortgaged part of his property at Middlechurch to William McDougall of the Town of Winnipeg for \$1000 at 12% interest. This document definitely fixes the site of Thomas' brewery.

(Excerpt) "All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Paul aforesaid, being the lot on which the brewery of the party of the first part now stands on the west side of the Red River, bounded on the south by land of John Bunn and on the north by land of William Vincent, said lot having a frontage and width of nine chains together with all and singular the buildings, casements and appurtenances, rights of common, and cutting hay beyond the two miles limit to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining to have and to hold, etc."

The land owned by John Bunn was Lot No. 12, while William Vincent occupied Lot No. 14, thus the Thomas brewery would be on Lot 13, that parcel sold to John Schultz in 1875 as previously explained.

It is of interest to mention then when Thomas moved to Winnipeg in 1873, the property on Colony Creek where he built his second brewery was purchased from John Schultz. It is not impossible that the two transactions were in some manner interlocked.

Unfortunately no photograph of the original brewery at Middlechurch has been discovered.

While on the subject of Middlechurch it is interesting to make reference to another brewery in the same Parish. This was owned and operated by Henri Joachim, who in his petition dated 1868, which forms part of Appendix "A"—claimed "he had carried on business at the same site for the last nine years." This would take us back to 1859, the year Celestin Thomas arrived at Red River. The Joachim brewery stood on Lot Number 2 in the Parish of St. Paul and a reprint of a photograph of the place, taken many years later, has been reproduced and will be found in this book.

From the time Celestin Thomas built this first brewery at Middlechurch until about 1881 when he was operating on



BREWERY OF HENRI JOACHIM, MIDDLECHURCH — 1859

Colony Street, he continued as sole owner of this pioneer brewery.

The business evidently changed hands sometime between 1881 or 1882 because the Winnipeg Directory issued in the month of July in the latter year, lists Poulin & Roy as the owners of the brewery at Colony Creek. The new partners were Peter Poulin and M. E. Roy, and a third name is listed in the same directory—namely—Samuel Porter, brewer.

The issue of "The Commercial" dated 2nd January, 1883, contains this paragraph:—

"Roy and Poulin of the Winnipeg Brewery have dissolved partnership and the business will in future be carried on under the firm name of Roy & Co."

In a later issue of the same trade journal dated 16th January, 1883, appeared two advertisements issued by Roy & Poulin (the firm name having the principals names reversed to the listing in the directory) and reproductions of these advertisements will be found on page 25. One of these insertions, it will be noted, is a joint advertisement over the names of Edward L. Drewry of Redwood Brewery, H. Calcutt & Co., Silver Heights Brewery, and Roy & Poulin, Winnipeg Brewery.

The language used in this advertisement is somewhat apologetic because of the fact that the three local breweries were obliged to increase the price of beer on account of the "present high price of hops." The modest increase they went on to explain amounted to five cents (5c) per wine gallon on draught beer and twenty-five cents (25c) per dozen quarts.

The listing of the brewery in the Directory for 1883 contains two references, one reading M. E. Roy & Co., Brewers, S.E. corner of Colony and Broadway, the second reading, The Winnipeg Brewing & Malting Company, S.E. corner Broadway and Colony.

Still another partner in the business appears on the scene as is evidenced from a paragraph in "The Commercial," April

The Commercial Appeal

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE, AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

PUBLISHED BY STEEN & SOTER EVERY TUESDAY \$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 16, 1883

NO. 16

To Our Patrons :

On the 1st of December we shall advance the price of draught

ALE, PORTER AND LAGER

five (5) cents per wine gallon, and on bottled Ale, Porter and Lager twenty-five (25) cents per dozen quarts.

While we very much regret being obliged to take this step, yet the present high price of hops, with prospects of their being still very much higher, and with no hopes of any relief until the next crop is gathered (nearly a year from now) have necessitated this small advance, which we can truthfully say will far from recompense us for the difference in price of hops now and a few months ago. Thanking you for your kind favors in the past, and sincerely trusting you will acknowledge the justice of the above,

We remain very truly yours
EDWARD L. BREWRY.

Redwood Brewery.
H. CALCUTT & CO.,
Silver Heights Brewery.
ROY & POULIN,
Winnipeg Brewery.

Roy & Poulin, Proprietors.

THE WINNIPEG
Brewing & Malting Co.
ALES, PORTER AND LAGER.
WINNIPEG.

3rd, 1883. This tells the readers that "Roy & Co., Brewers, Winnipeg, have taken O. Allaire into partnership. The style of the firm has not been changed."

The firm of Roy & Co., and the Winnipeg Brewing Co., are listed as still doing business at the corner of Broadway and Colony in 1884, but in 1885 the original owner, Celestin Thomas comes back upon the scene and is once more in possession of his original establishment.

From the evidence now available it is clear that no other buildings were in existence on Colony Street from Broadway to the Assiniboine River up to the late eighties. The brewery stood on the bank of Colony Creek in a sort of romantic isolation. Between Fort Garry at the Main Street end of Broadway, right through to Colony Street there was but one house on the north side of Broadway in 1882 and one on the south side. The former was between Smith and Garry Streets and was occupied by Mark Fortune, the other between Carlton and Edmonton Streets was occupied by Lyman M. Jones.

Chapter Four

So far we have concerned ourselves with a broad outline of the brewing industry from ancient times bringing our story up to the opening of the original brewery in the City of Winnipeg in 1873. At that time Confederation was only six years old; the creation of Manitoba as a province of the Dominion of Canada was effected on 15th July, 1870; the City of Winnipeg had received its act of Incorporation in 1873. Truly it was a time of beginnings.

The population of Winnipeg in 1874, according to the statistician at the City Hall numbered 1,869 persons. Ten years later, in 1884, the population had grown to 16,694, and three years later when the Winnipeg Brewery was purchased by Patrick Shea and John McDonagh, the city had a population of 21,257.

It is indisputable that our pioneer merchants and manufacturers were of necessity obliged to develop their respective businesses in a modest and careful manner because the density of population was centred in the area immediately adjacent to Winnipeg.

We have no intimate information regarding the vicissitudes of the boom days in our Western Metropolis, especially as it affected the brewing industry. It is evident that financial difficulties confronted the original owners in common with their fellow merchants in other lines of business. We find new names associated with the name of the founder but he still continued to operate his brewery at the original site.

From a community standpoint we know settlers were flocking into the West from many places and land settlement was the

principal activity of the day. Gradually the necessary community services came into existence, and in the period 1873-1887 we find the Winnipeg General Hospital being organized 18th December 1872; The Winnipeg Free Press began publication as a weekly newspaper on 9th November 1872; the Bank of Montreal established the first branch of a Chartered Bank west of the Great Lakes in 1878, seven years before railway communication was opened between Montreal and Winnipeg.

The first street lamp ever erected in Western Canada was placed by R. A. Davis, the proprietor of the Davis House in front of his hotel on Main Street in 1873. This pioneer hostelry was an unpretentious wayside inn of log construction and was built by George Emmerling, commonly known as Dutch George, about 1864. Within its solid oak walls in the early days, loyal citizens, Irish Fenians, rebels, weary travellers and members of the English aristocracy found shelter. Jovial spirits held high carnival and many nights of fun and frolic were spent with George. In the year 1890 the Davis Hotel was demolished to make way for the massive McIntyre Block. A few weeks after Davis lit his lamp on Main Street, a second illuminating standard was erected by Cosgrove & Lennon in front of their Red Saloon.

The outstanding event in the period now under review, was unquestionably the arrival of the first railway train to run over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver. This train passed through Winnipeg on 1st July, 1886.

It was in 1886 that Celestin Thomas, founder of the Winnipeg Brewery, entered into agreement to lease the brewery to John Cosgrove, Brewer, of Toronto, and William Blackwood, Soda Water Manufacturer, of Winnipeg. The new firm was known as Cosgrove & Company. William Blackwood withdrew his interest within three months after the purchase agreement was signed and John Cosgrove continued under the old name, Cosgrove & Company. We will now trace the transfer of the

brewery from the original owner, Celestin Thomas, to the ownership of Patrick Shea and John McDonagh. The telling of this part of our story can best be accomplished by following the various legal transfers of the land, the particulars of which have been obtained from the records and register of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

The first document of the series is the statutory lease issued to John Cosgrove and William Blackwood.

THIS INDENTURE

made in duplicate the twenty-sixth day of February in the year or our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. In pursuance of the Act respecting Short Forms of Indentures:

BETWEEN Celestin Thomas late of the City of Winnipeg in the County of Selkirk, now of the Town of Pembina in the Territory of Dakota and Sydonie Thomas of the same place, his wife,

hereinafter called the "Lessors" of the first part, and

John Cosgrove of the City of Toronto in the County of York in the Province of Ontario, Brewer, and William Blackwood of the said City of Winnipeg, Soda Water Manufacturer,

hereinafter called the "Lessees" of the second part

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained on the part of the said Lessees, their executors, administrators and assigns, to be paid, observed and performed, *The* said Lessors have demised and leased, and by these presents *do* demise and lease unto the said Lessees their executors, administrators and assigns,

ALL and Singular the property known as the Brewery property of the Lessors in the said City of Winnipeg, situated on the parcel of land lying to the South of Broadway Street and between Colony Street and Colony Creek being part of the Parish Lot eighty-five, in the Parish of St. James, forming part of parcel composed of Lots 13 to 24 inclusive in the Registered Survey and the unsurveyed part according to registered plan number Twenty and which may be described as follows:—

commencing at a point situated Northerly from the North East angle of the Brewery Building at a distance of thirty feet therefrom in a direction from said corner parallel with Colony Street thence westerly in a direction parallel with Broadway Street aforesaid to the Easterly boundary of Colony Street, and also extending Easterly from the said point of commencement parallel to Broadway to the centre of Colony Creek and the parcel of land hereby intended to be leased is so much of the land lying to the South of the line from Colony Street to Colony Creek above defined, as extended Southerly taking in the whole distance from said Colony Street to Colony Creek will make up one acre having a Southerly Boundary parallel with the said Northerly line together with the Brewery and other buildings thereon and all the plant machinery and chattels described in the annexed schedule and all other plant machinery implements and chattels in the premises.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said demised premises for and during the term of five years to be computed from the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and from thenceforth next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended said Tenancy however commencing on the day of the date hereof.

YIELDING AND PAYING therefor, yearly and every year during the said term hereby granted unto the said Lessors, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of fifty dollars per month to be payable monthly on the last day of each month in every month during the said term, without any deduction, defalcation or abatement whatsoever; the sum of Two Hundred Dollars however being paid on the Execution hereof as payment in advance of four months' rent and thereafter the rent to be payable monthly as aforesaid.

AND the said Lessees *Covenant* with the said Lessors to pay rent, the rental from the date hereof till the end of March next being covered by one month's rent.

And to repair

And to keep up fences

And not to cut down timber

And that the said Lessors may enter and view state of repair.

And that the Lessees will repair according to notice

And will not assign or sub-let without leave

And that they will leave the premises in good repair, subject as hereinafter stated and it is specially agreed upon, between the parties hereto that in consideration of the Lessees accepting this Lease that the Lessors grant to them the exclusive right or option of purchasing the said premises, machinery, appliances, stock and chattels of every kind at any time within two years from and after the first day of March next for the price of Five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) and upon the said Lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns at any time within the said period exercising said option by offering to purchase said property the Lessors agree to sell and convey the same to the Lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns for the said price and the terms of payment of the said purchase money shall in that event be as may be determined upon at that time by the consent of both parties and the Lessors agree that they will whenever the Lessees exercise the option of purchasing the property shew a good absolute and indefeasible title in them and shall convey the same to the Lessees by a good and sufficient deed free from all encumbrances. And in the event of the Lessees exercising their said option by offering to purchase within a period of four months from and after the said first day of March next, then the sum of Two hundred dollars paid on the execution hereof, shall be applied upon the said purchase money and shall be taken to have been paid on account thereof and no rent shall be payable in respect of the period between the date hereof and said period of purchasing.



AND also, that if the term hereby granted shall be at any time seized or taken in execution or in attachment by any creditor of the said Lessees or their assigns or if the said Lessees or their assigns shall make any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or becoming Bankrupt or Insolvent, shall take the benefit of any Act that may be in force for Bankrupt or Insolvent debtors, the then current month's rent shall immediately become due and payable, and the said term shall immediately become forfeited and void, but the said right of purchase shall be an asset and right of the Estate of the Lessees or their Assigns.

In the event of the Lessees not purchasing the said property under the said option within said period of two years then at the expiry of said period of five years the Lessees are to leave in the premises, machinery, plant and stock corresponding with the articles in the schedule hereto set forth of the same class and character as said articles and of equal value except so far as they might fairly be expected to be depreciated by ordinary use and wear and tear and in the event of the Lessees not purchasing they are to be allowed at the expiry of the Lease and to receive a sum of money equal to the value of any improvement to be ascertained by valuation and such sum shall be paid before Lessees give up possession.

PROVISO for re-entry by the said Lessor on non-payment of rent, or on non-performance of covenants. It is understood that the ice now in the premises is hereby granted to the Lessees for their use absolutely.

In the event of it appearing that the stable connected with the said brewing premises is not situated at all or entirely on the property hereinbefore described, the Lessees may move the same at any time on to the said property it being understood that the stable is included in the property leased and as to which the option of purchasing may be exercised.

THE said Lessors COVENANT with the said Lessees for quiet enjoyment and that they will pay forthwith all arrears of taxes and assessments against the land.

The rights and liabilities hereby created shall extend to and be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the parties respectively.

Improvements above referred to are improvements that may be made by Lessees during the term.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of (Sgd) Celestin Thomas (L.S.)

(Sgd) Sydonie Thomas (L.S.)

(Sgd) N. W. Bradstock

(Sgd) J. Cosgrove (L.S.)

(Sgd) William Blackwood (L.S.)

Lessees to pay their share of taxes counting from 1st day of March.

SCHEDULE

of machinery, plant, and chattels in the Brewery property in the within Lease and Agreement mentioned at the time of the execution of within Instrument.

Brewing Department top floor, 2 water tubs, capacity 878 gallons and one about 600 gallons. Iron Beer Boiler capacity about 840 gallons.

SECOND FLOOR

1 Exhaust tub

about 30 feet of 2 inch shafting with 5 hangers and 3 pulleys.

1 Mash tub with two porous Iron false bottoms, capacity 1,200 gallons, about 40 feet inch steam pipe.

1 Ice tub capacity 400 gallons.

2 Porous copper false bottoms.

1 Jack

- 1 Handpump (no use)
- 1 Galvanized iron cooler
- 1 Boiler, 20 horse power (bad order)
- 1 Engine, 15 horse power (bad order)
- 1 Malt mill
- 1 Drawing belt, 1 grindstone
- Material for 2 tanks
- About 25 kegs, 16 to 24 gallons
- 1 Stove
- 2 pieces zinc pipe about 25 feet
- 3 Hogsheads (bad order)
- 30 feet inch pipe
- 5 Brass taps and valves

CELLAR

- 5 Fermenting tubs
- 1 Box stove

STONE CELLAR

- 4 Storage tuns capacity about 500 gallons (bad order)"

When a writer is dealing with historic events and happenings it is dangerous in the absence of documentary evidence or other substantial groundwork to introduce conjecture upon the subject matter. It is, however, permissible to consider certain phases in relation to the spirit of the times as well as the prevailing custom of the place. Here in Winnipeg, in 1886, could be found not a few of our early citizens who were carried on the speculative wave of those pioneer days in a young and rapidly growing city.

Having this background in mind we may be justified in presuming the Lessees named in the foregoing agreement had the intention of exercising their option to purchase the property outright should a prospective buyer come their way within the option period. However, for some reason or other, probably over-development and a lack of ready cash, Cosgrove before long found himself in financial difficulties. The Bank stepped in to

protect its interest and as we will learn a deal was consummated whereby the property was sold to Patrick Shea and John McDonagh, then engaged in operating the Waverley Hotel in Winnipeg.

During the brief period in which the business was conducted by the Cosgrove interests the trading name of the firm was Cosgrove & Company. The City of Winnipeg directory for the year 1887 tells us that John Cosgrove was the proprietor and Celestin Thomas the brewer.

When the Cosgrove interests entered into possession of the Winnipeg Brewery they appear to have made several improvements towards modernizing the old pioneer establishment. The story was written in June, 1886, by a local reporter and his words, doubtless written on the spot and at the time, carry the details without the aid of conjecture on our part. Here is what he wrote:—

"A New Industry.—The most valuable additions made during the past year to the industries of Winnipeg is the new brewery of Mr. J. Cosgrove in the south end of the City, on the north bank of the Assiniboine river.

"The old buildings which formerly stood there have been cleared away or remodelled, until no semblance of their former appearance is left.

"Mr. Cosgrove has reconstructed, added to and fitted with the most approved appliances the whole concern, and now had one of the most complete brewing establishments in Canada, with a daily capacity of 5,000 gallons. He has tank storage for 150,000 gallons, abundant underground storage, and other conveniences sufficient to meet every demand for a growing trade. He is about to add malt floors, and will do a regular maltster's business besides brewing. The institution when running will employ at least twenty hands.

"There is every probability that brewing will become a prominent industry in the city. The water to be had here seems well suited for brewing and it is now conceded that in Manitoba there are better facilities for raising first class barley than anywhere on the continent. One brewery has been an unqualified success, and there can be no doubt but Mr. Cosgrove and the second institution will prove that the number and capacity can be increased just in proportion to the increase of the population of the City and surrounding country."

This account of the remodelled brewery appeared in the month of June, 1886. In the month of July, 1887, thirteen months later, the same journal had a woeful story to tell. Here it is:

"The stock and plant of John Cosgrove and Company will be offered for sale by the sheriff on Tuesday, the 19th instant. The sale is under a judgment by the Commercial Bank for \$8,550.00.

"Cosgrove came here less than two years ago from Toronto and commenced business with a flourish of trumpets but little cash. He has, however, managed to get considerably into debt, and the failure is a natural consequence of undertaking too much with little means. He first formed a partnership with Blackwood Bros., but the latter soon withdrew from the business which had commenced by the leasing and fitting up of an idle brewery here.

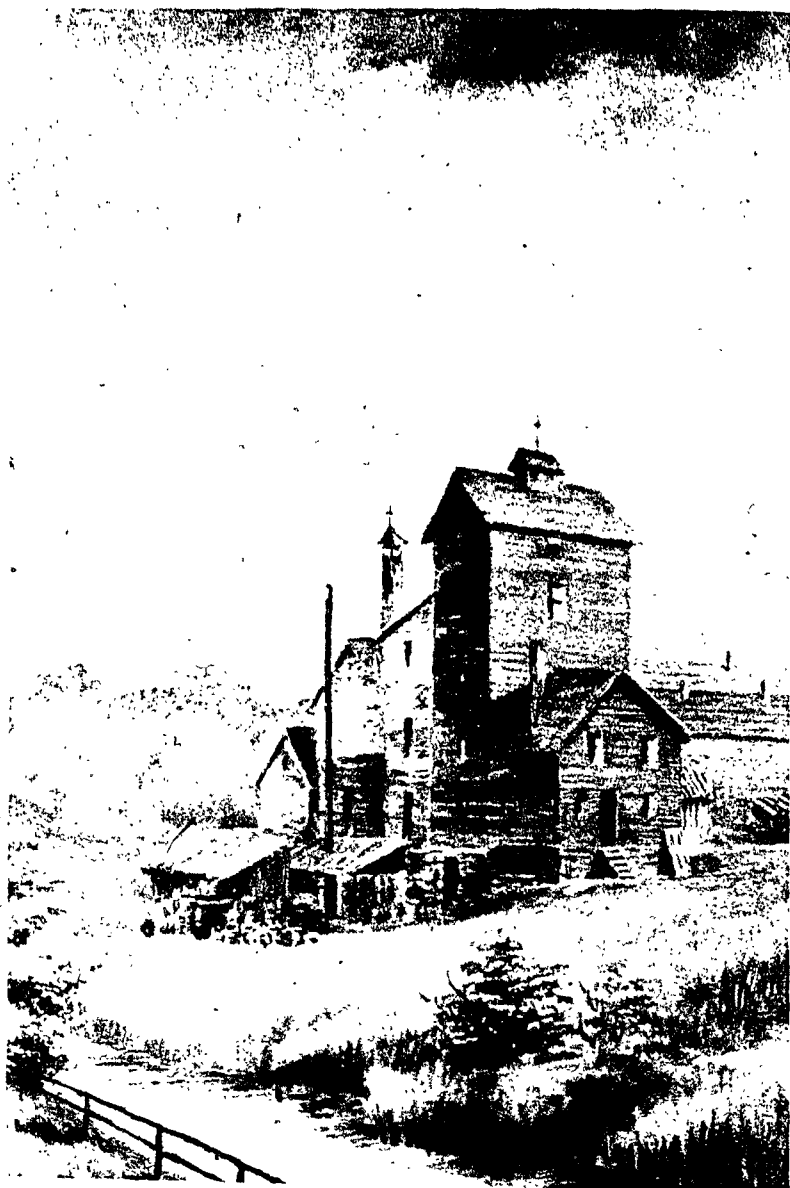
"Lately he formed a partnership with Mrs. Elliott, who put \$3,000.00 cash in the business and gave her note for \$2,000.00 in addition."

One week later *The Commercial* reported:—"The effects of Cosgrove & Company, Brewers, Winnipeg, sold at Sheriff's sale at 80 cents on the dollar to the Commercial Bank."

It is evident that the bank was the principal creditor and in purchasing the assets was merely protecting its interests. Within a very short time we learn that the brewery was pur-

chased from the bank (Duncan MacArthur) by McDonagh & Shea and under this firm name a reorganization at once took place.

We will carry the details of the subsequent transactions to the next chapter of our book and the added story of the original Winnipeg Brewery, as related by the legal documents, will unfold in chronological order.



[38]

THE BREWERY AT COLONY CREEK ABOUT 1886
Reproduced from an Original Oil Painting

Chapter Five

The destiny of the pioneer brewery which had been started in 1873 on the banks of Colony Creek, came under the control of two ambitious young Irishmen, both in their early thirties, in September, 1887. These men had the vigor of youth and the seeing eye of the successful business administrator. In the late summer of 1887, as we have already noted, Patrick Shea and John McDonagh purchased the brewery and simultaneously the Thomas family transferred the title of the land to Duncan MacArthur, the pioneer banker of Winnipeg. The sum named in the deed of transfer was five thousand dollars which amount was the price set out in the lease option agreement given by Thomas to Messrs. Cosgrove and Blackwood the previous year. This lease would form part of the estate purchased by the bank at the sheriff's sale and in exercising the provision to buy, MacArthur doubtless considered it wise to own the land, buildings and equipment outright in order to enable a sale to be effected.

In those early days private bankers were not circumscribed by the limitations of the Bank Act and doubtless many land deals, voluntary and otherwise, were consummated by the dictates of necessity. Be that as it may we have record that Duncan MacArthur obtained possession of the property immediately before McDonagh and Shea became the owners and the price he paid was Five Thousand Dollars.

The document of transfer reads:—

THIS INDENTURE

made in duplicate the eighth day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven.

IN PURSUANCE of the Act respecting Short-Forms of Indentures:

BETWEEN Celestin Thomas of the Town of Pembina in the Territory of Dakota, United States of America (formerly of the City of Winnipeg in the County of Selkirk and Province of Manitoba) Brewer—Sydonie Thomas of the said City of Winnipeg late of the City of St. Paul* in the State of Minnesota, wife of the said Celestin Thomas and Jean Mager of the Town of St. Boniface in the County of Selkirk and Province of Manitoba, of the first part

AND

Duncan MacArthur of the said City of Winnipeg, Banker, of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of Five Thousand dollars of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the said party of the second part to the said parties of the first part (the receipt whereof is hereby by them acknowledged), they the said parties of the first part DO GRANT unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns FOREVER.

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being all and singular, the property known as the Brewery property of the Grantors in the said City of Winnipeg situated in the parcel of land lying to the South of Broadway Street and between Colony Creek and Colony Street being part of Parish Lot eighty-five (85) in the Parish of St. James, forming a part of parcel composed of Lots numbers Thirteen (13) to Twenty-four (24) both inclusive in the registered survey of said Parish Lot and the unsurveyed part described as follows: commencing at a point situated Northernly from the North-east angle of the Brewery building at a distance of Thirty feet therefrom in a direction from said corner parallel with Colony Street thence Westerly in a direction parallel with Broadway Street aforesaid to the Eastern boundary of Colony Street and also extending Easterly from said point of commencement parallel to Broadway Street to the centre of Colony Creek and the parcel of land hereby intended to be conveyed

* Should read "Parish of St. Paul, Manitoba."

The House of Shea

is so much of the land lying South of the line from Colony Street to Colony Creek above described as extended Southerly taking in the whole distance from said Colony Street to Colony Creek will make up one acre having a Southerly boundary parallel with said Northerly line first above described together with the Brewery, and other buildings thereon and all plant and machinery thereto attached.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to and for his and their sole and only use FOREVER: Subject nevertheless, to reservations, limitations, provisos and conditions expressed in the original grant thereof from the Crown. Subject however to a mortgage to the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company.

THE said parties of the first part COVENANT with the said party of the second part, THAT they have the right to convey the said lands to the said party of the Second part, notwithstanding any act of the said parties of the first part:

AND THAT the said party of the second part shall have quiet possession of the said lands, free from all incumbrances except said mortgage.

AND the said parties of the first part COVENANT with the said party of the second part that they will execute such further assurances of the said lands as may be requisite.

AND the said parties of the first part RELEASE to the said party of the second part ALL their CLAIMS upon the said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

(Sgd) Celestin Thomas (L.S.)

(Sgd) Geo. A. Elliot

(Sgd) Sydonie Thomas (L.S.)

(Sgd) Mager Jean (L.S.)

Received on the day of this Indenture from the party of the Second part the sum of Five Thousand dollars being the full consideration within mentioned.

(Sgd) Celestin Thomas

(Sgd) Sydonie Thomas

(Sgd) Mager J.

Witness

(Sgd) Geo. A. Elliot

As we try to read the story behind the foregoing document after the lapse of over a half century, it would appear reasonable to assume that Duncan MacArthur in his capacity of Banker had become financially interested in the Brewery. Moreover, it is probable that when the Commercial Bank purchased the assets from the sheriff, MacArthur was working out a deal whereby John McDonagh and Patrick Shea were to become the new owners after the necessary preliminaries had been completed.

The foregoing transfer was the first of three legal documents all of which were signed, sealed and delivered within the short space of four months. From these documents we trace the conveyance of the original Winnipeg Brewery from the Thomas interests to McDonagh and Shea.

Soon after Duncan MacArthur had obtained the transfer in July 1887, he received a certificate of ownership signed by Chenier, Deputy District Registrar at the Land Titles office, Winnipeg. This has been copied and reads:—

LAND TITLES OFFICE

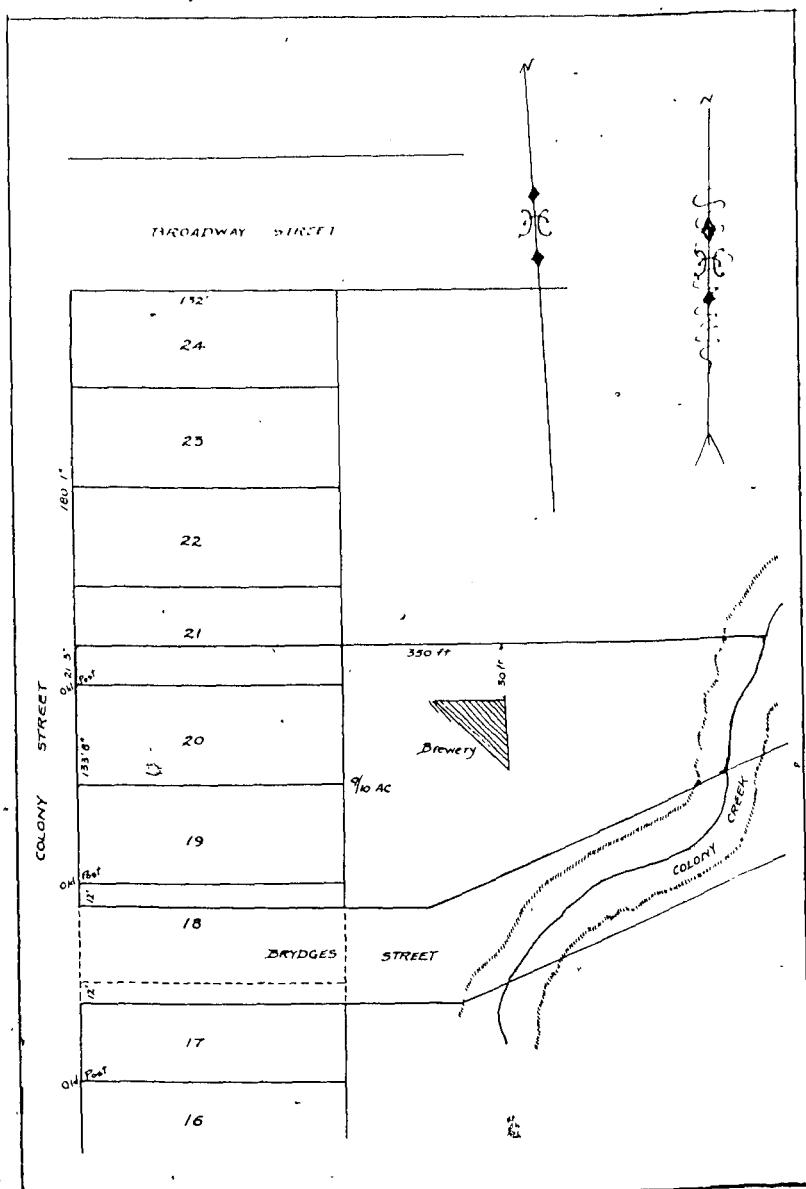
MANITOBA

Winnipeg, 29th September, 1887.

I hereby certify that Duncan MacArthur of the City of Winnipeg in the County of Selkirk, Banker, has applied to bring the following lands under

“The Real Property Act of 1885”

in the City of Winnipeg being composed of a portion of lot number eighty-five (85) of the Dominion Government Survey



This interesting Plan is attached to the MacArthur Document,
dated 29th September, 1887

The House of Shea

of the Parish of St. James more particularly described as follows, Being Lots Nos. 19 and 20 and parts of Lots Nos. 18 and 21 of subdivision of said Parish Lot No. 85 and part of the said Parish Lot 85 lying between said subdivision and Colony Creek in the City of Winnipeg and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east line of Colony Street as shewn on a plan drawn by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S. and filed in the Registry Office for the City of Winnipeg as Plan No. 20, at a distance of one hundred and eighty feet and one inch southerly from the intersection of the east line of Colony Street with the South line of Broadway Street, thence south eighty six degrees forty three minutes and ten seconds East parallel to Broadway Street, three hundred and fifty feet more or less to the centre of Colony Creek; thence south westerly along the centre of Colony Creek to the northerly limit of Brydges Street; thence South Westerly and Westerly along the said Northerly limit of Brydges Street to the east line of Colony Street thence north three degrees nineteen minutes and thirty seconds east along said east line of Colony Street one hundred and thirty three feet and eight inches to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement nine-tenths of an acre be the same more or less.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-ninth day of September, A.D. 1887.

(Sgd) F. Chenier

Dep. District Registrar.

To the Registrar
of the
City of Winnipeg

(Seal)

Attached to this document is a copy of the map of the area referred to in the subsequent document we are quoting and which is the deed of transfer from MacArthur to McDonagh and Shea. A copy of this map is reproduced on page 43.

The certificate of ownership which we have just reproduced was issued to Duncan MacArthur after McDonagh and Shea

The House of Shea

had entered into possession of the Brewery. This would give color to our theory that all these proceedings and agreements were part of the purchase plan of the new owners.

We now include the third of the series of documents which have already been referred to and herein we have the record of transfer to the Shea interests who, from that date onward, have continuously operated the business from its modest beginning to the proportions of the present day.

This interesting page in the history of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited is reproduced hereunder:—

MANITOBA

"The Real Property Act of 1885"

Transfer of Land

I, Duncan MacArthur of the City of Winnipeg in the County of Selkirk, Banker, being registered owner of an estate in fee simple in possession subject, however, to such encumbrances, liens and interests as are notified by memorandum underwritten or endorsed hereon, in all that piece or parcel of land known and described as follows: situate in the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba and being composed of a part of Lot number eight-five according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Saint James and being part of lots eighteen and twenty-one and the whole of lots nineteen and twenty and the unsurveyed part in rear of said lots and which said piece of land may be more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point in the East line of Broadway Street, Thence south eighty-six degrees forty three minutes and ten seconds east parallel to Broadway Street, Three hundred and fifty feet more or less to the centre of Colony Creek, Thence south-westerly along the centre of Colony Creek on a bearing south twenty-two degrees fifty four minutes west seventy-five feet four inches to the northerly limit of Brydges Street, Thence south seventy degrees forty-seven minutes west one hundred and sixty two feet nine inches. Thence north

eighty-six degrees forty three minutes ten seconds west one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches to the east line of Colony Street. Thence North three degrees nineteen minutes and thirty seconds East along said east line of Colony Street one hundred and thirty three feet and eight inches to the place of beginning containing nine tenth acres more or less and which said piece of land as shown upon a map or plan made by R. C. McPhillips, P.L.S. dated 22nd September 1887, and which is attached to the application herein, said Lots eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one are shewn upon a map or plan of subdivision of part of said Lot Number eighty-five made by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., dated 16th day of June, A.D. 1873, and which is duly registered in the Registry Office for the City of Winnipeg as plan number Twenty, do hereby, in consideration of the sum of Sixteen Thousand Dollars paid to me by John McDonagh and Patrick Shea of the City of Winnipeg in the Country of Selkirk, Brewers, the receipt of which sum I hereby acknowledge, transfer to the said John McDonagh and Patrick Shea as tenants in common all my estate and interest in the said place (piece) of land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name this fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1887..

Signed on the day above
named by said Duncan
MacArthur in presence of
(Sgd) J. R. Fullerton.

(Sgd) D. MacArthur

Before concluding this chapter we would make a few observations. In the month of July, 1887, Duncan MacArthur obtained from Celestin Thomas a transfer of title to the Brewery as disclosed by the foregoing documents. The price paid to close this transaction was Five Thousand Dollars. He had also purchased from the sheriff the assets of the defunct Cosgrove and Company at 80c on the dollar. In addition there was his claim to the value

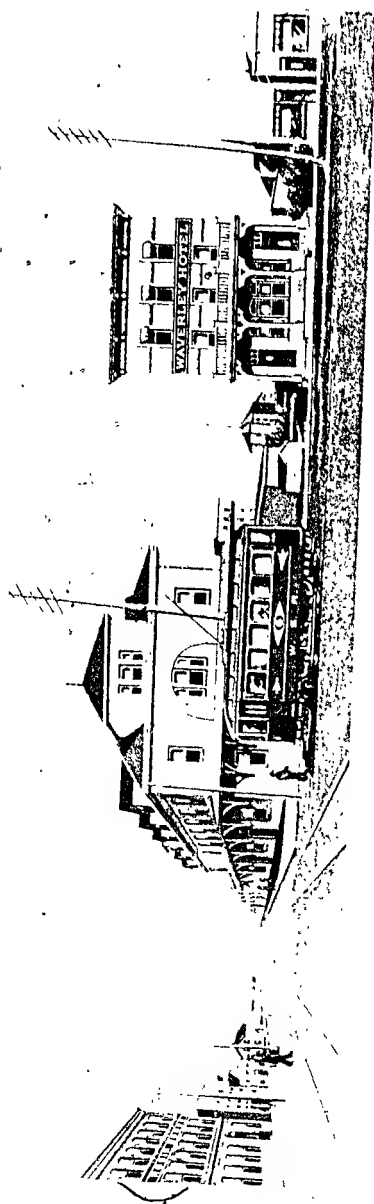
of \$8,550.00 for which he had obtained judgment. All in all the banker had a considerable stake in the Winnipeg Brewery.

Less than two months later we have shown that he found a purchaser for the Brewery and it changed hands and became the property of McDonagh and Shea for a consideration amounting to Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

It is an acknowledged fact that Patrick Shea was recognized as a shrewd man of business throughout his career. Regardless of the failure of Cosgrove and Company it is evident that a large sum of money had been spent by them in remodelling and re-equipping the old establishment.

Patrick Shea had the foresight to see far beyond the initial transaction and his subsequent success indicates he had envisaged a future development in the young city of Winnipeg with its population of 20,000 people. The part he played in building up the industrial life of Manitoba is common knowledge.

The years following his entry into the Brewing Industry brought to him the personal satisfaction that his early confidence in the future of his adopted city had not been misplaced.



Canadian Pacific Hotel

WINNIPEG IN 1892
(From a Photograph by C. E. Stecle)

Waverley Hotel

Chapter Six

The columns of the *Manitoba Free Press*, 27th September, 1887, carried a brief news item intimating a change of ownership of the old pioneer brewery located on the banks of Colony Creek. The readers of the newspaper were informed that

“McDonagh and Shea, late of the Waverley Hotel, Winnipeg, have completed negotiations for the purchase of the estate of Cosgrove and Company, Brewers, of this City. The new proprietors are fitting up the brewery in first class shape, and will commence manufacturing at once. One of the firm has just returned from Milwaukee where he had been with a view to gaining information and procuring skilled brewers to carry on the business here.”

Little did the reporter who prepared this item for the newspaper realize that the local event he was reporting would be the turning point in the development of one of the most successful commercial enterprises in Western Canada. Nor could he possibly imagine the future growth and expansion of the then primitive plant which had been producing beer continuously since 1873.

The buildings and equipment which were purchased by the new owners were gradually replaced by modern premises and up to date machinery which the scientists of the brewing industry were perfecting. Today, upon the original site, stands one of the finest brewing establishments in Western Canada.

The capacity of the plant in 1887 was limited and the business of these early days did not require a staff comparative to the personnel of today. The words of the poet aptly fit the subsequent story of the brewery:—

The House of Shea

“Large streams from little fountains flow
Tall oaks from little acorns grow.”

In tribute to the men who comprised the original staff of McDonagh and Shea during the first year of their ownership of the Winnipeg Brewery, we give them an honored place in this chapter. The personnel at the time we are dealing with was:—

John McDonagh	Proprietor
Patrick Shea	Proprietor
Benjamin Warwick	Driver
John Shrode (?)	Brewer
Wm. Harrison	Engineer
Thos. Powell	Cellarman
Wm. Fogel	Maltster

These are the men who contributed their industrial skill and ability in a modest sized brewery and helped to lay the foundation of a future gigantic establishment.

The early days of the brewery under the ownership of McDonagh and Shea were days of change and improvement. Modern methods were introduced from the outset and the original structure as well as the plant and equipment had to be rebuilt and remodelled. All this required money and above all that essential virtue in a young growing business, patience. There was no lack of patience evidenced by the owners who, as the business progressed, contented themselves through the years by ploughing their profits back into their rapidly growing industry.

Twelve months from the date of their purchase of the brewery, we find evidence of its growth in a reference to the personnel of the staff in 1888. Here is the list of employees:—

John McDonagh	Proprietor
Patrick Shea	Proprietor
John Schradle (?)	Brewer
Wm. Harrison	Engineer
Benjamin Benson	Laborer

William Fogle	Maltster
Thomas Walker	Driver
Christian Fisher	Brewer
Miles F. Conway	Book-keeper.

The delivery equipment consisted of two bottle wagons, one big truck, a small single truck, all horse drawn vehicles.

Before dealing further with the subsequent expansion of the business let us make a brief reference to the two partners, John McDonagh and Patrick Shea.

The purchase of the Winnipeg Brewery was their second joint partnership venture in the business world. The first, as the reader may have already gathered, was in the capacity of hotel keepers and they owned the Waverley Hotel, Winnipeg.

Both these young men had left their native Ireland while yet in their teens, and like so many of their fellow countrymen had emigrated to the United States. It is our misfortune that we cannot give any extended intimate information about John McDonagh because he was not spared to participate in the larger development of the brewery. Less than seven years after the purchase of the brewery he died in Winnipeg on 3rd January, 1894, at the age of 38.

The other partner, Patrick Shea, landed on this side of the Atlantic in his sixteenth year and spent twelve years under the Stars and Stripes. He came to Winnipeg in 1882 and worked in the construction department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Oak Lake west, under Mr. D. Leary, bridge superintendent. Within two years after his arrival in Manitoba he resigned from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and entered into partnership with John McDonagh. They purchased and operated the Waverley Hotel, Winnipeg.

This hotel of pioneer days was situated on Main Street and was the nearest hostelry to the first depot erected in Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The tracks crossed Main

Street at a level crossing practically opposite the front door of the hotel. We have reproduced a picture of the hotel which appears on page 48. There was no subway in these early days.

According to records preserved in the City Hall, the Waverley Hotel had thirty people resident in the place in 1887. It was considered one of the good hotels in the city at the time. This old hotel is but a memory of yesterday. In the course of time the modest appointments of the Waverley Hotel, considered the best sixty years ago, gave place to the palatial Royal Alexandra Hotel opened by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1906 and it stands on the exact site of the Waverley Hotel.

There is an unsolved mystery connected with the old Waverley Hotel which no longer houses the transient to the City. One of the pioneer journalists of the west revived the story in the columns of a local newspaper a few years ago and we reprint his impressions.

"In 1883 the Waverley Hotel stood where the Royal Alexandra has since spread out over two blocks. Of its kind it was the best in the then small city of Winnipeg. One morning a guest was found dead in his bedroom, attired in street clothes. A diamond ring observed by the clerk when he registered four days before as "A. J. Hopkins, Chicago" was missing. There was no money in his pockets and he had displayed a large roll on several occasions. There was a severe bruise on the right temple.

"The late Judge Miller acted as coroner and witnesses testified that Hopkins had been around the rotunda until nearly midnight on the day before the maid discovered the body. Medical testimony was that death had occurred ten hours before examination. That would put death at around 2 a.m. of the day the body was discovered.

"Since the doctors testified the blow might have been made by Hopkins falling and that he could have made his way to his room unaided, an open verdict was returned. It was obvious, however, that there had been robbery and probably the killer

had used a bludgeon to subdue his victim. A minute description sent to Chicago police failed to establish the slain man's identity. No person of that name was known there. Evidently Hopkins had been used to luxury as his clothes were of the best but there was no identifying mark on them or on his laundry."

Before our brief visit to the Waverley Hotel comes to an end, let us, in fancy, step outside the front door for a moment. The mud was very deep on Main Street. The sidewalks — they were of plank construction and possessed a tremendous degree of slipperiness on a wet day — were primitive and loaded with treachery. The spot where we stood was steeped in hallowed associations with other days. The site of the hotel, which was the locale of the initial business venture of John McDonagh and Patrick Shea, was truly historic ground.

Directly in front of the hotel ran Main Street the modern version of the Old Red River Trail which connected the trading post at Fort Garry with the pioneer settlement scattered for twenty-five miles or more along the bank of the river. Here met the crossroads which connected the trail from Fort Douglas with the main route of travel and it was along this road in 1816 that Governor Semple and his aides went to their doom at Seven Oaks.

Here also the construction engineers of the recently constructed Canadian Pacific Railway located the site of the principal station on their line west of Montreal.

Yes, and a few years later, when the volunteers who went to quell the 1885 Rebellion reached Winnipeg on a cold, blustery, snowy day in March, they rested for twenty four hours. Can we have any doubt that our boys from Ontario overlooked the inviting hospitality of the Waverley Hotel which adjoined the railway tracks and was but a step from their coaches?

These are a few of the interesting recollections brought to mind as we contemplate the activity around the Waverley Hotel in 1887 — it was truly a place full of pioneer memories.

After operating the hotel for about three years, John McDonagh and Patrick Shea disposed of their interests and at once transferred their energy to the wider field opened before them through their purchase of the Winnipeg Brewery.

When these enterprising fellows took over the brewery they were obliged to rely upon the Assiniboine River for their water supply. It should be mentioned that this river was the source of the water supply for the inhabitants of Winnipeg, the first water system being installed in the year 1882. The pumping station was situated just below Maryland Street Bridge and was owned and operated by a privately owned company. This original water system plant was bought by the City authorities from the private owners in 1899 and between 1900 and 1908 a group of wells was sunk by the city. The citizens of the rapidly growing district relied upon these artesian wells for their supply of drinking water until the distribution of the Shoal Lake project was connected in April, 1919.

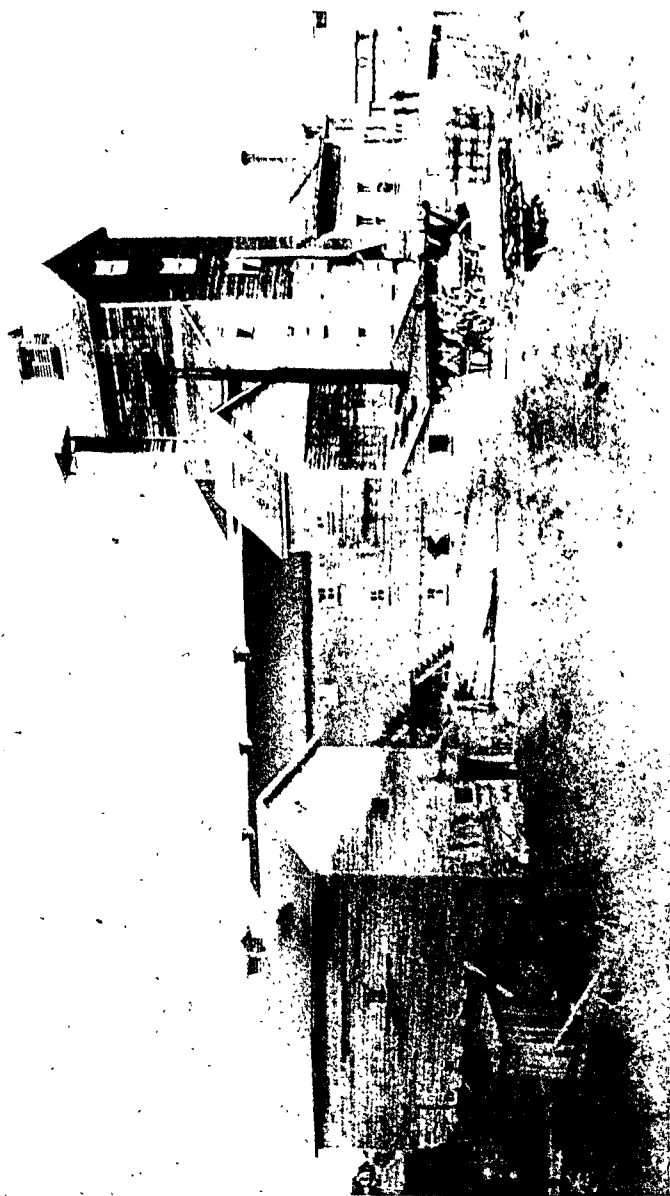
Shea's Winnipeg Brewery dug their own private well in 1902 at which time they increased their daily output of beer from 25 barrels to 100 barrels.

This was indeed the day of the pioneer. The brewery was obliged to buy its own barley and make its own malt. Artificial refrigeration had not been developed and guaranteed temperatures could not be produced by the simple act of pressing a button or throwing an electric switch. Nature was the source of the cooling system used by McDonagh and Shea in 1887 and each winter it was necessary to crop and store a supply of ice to carry operations through the warm weather of the succeeding summer months. Thus old man-river supplied the water to make the beer and it was the same old man who provided the only means of refrigeration available to those who required chilled temperatures in their business.

In 1883, the only electric lights in Winnipeg, outside the premises of the Hudson's Bay Company were a few scattered

street lamps. As a matter of fact electricity as a public utility under general use was not available to the citizens until several years after 1883. The first electric elevator in a commercial building was installed in the Ryan Block in 1893. What a miracle has taken place in the interval. The development of several sites on the Winnipeg River has brought an abundance of cheap power to both domestic and commercial users throughout the whole of the Province of Manitoba. And there is more horse power still waiting to be harnessed along the Winnipeg River, giving us promise of an industrial future beyond the dreams of the men who laid the foundations of the City in 1870.

It is needless to add that with the coming of the Power Era the primitive methods of brewing beer by manual labor gave way to modern science. Today, the highly mechanized plant bears little resemblance to the old frame structure on the bank of the Creek half a century ago. Progress has been the watchword through the years of development, but we will speak of this in detail in a later chapter.



REPRODUCTION OF OIL PAINTING — BREWERY ABOUT 1888

Chapter SEVEN

As we contemplate in retrospect the success stories of some of the young men, who in the early days of Western Canada, set their faces resolutely toward a definite goal in their chosen business or profession, we invariably discern certain qualities of heart and mind which inevitably lead to a successful accomplishment.

Among the sturdy souls who built their very selves into the fabric of the young western country we find the name — Patrick Shea. He truly believed in the future, in the growth of large things from small beginnings. Deep in his heart he had a conviction that only by the practice of the "Golden Rule," in business as well as in the larger field of commerce and social contacts, could anyone hope to reach the goal of youthful ambition.

Time has more than fulfilled any dream Patrick Shea may have indulged in and his personal contribution to the community life of the Province of Manitoba can never be expressed in the flattering terms of any eulogy. His actions truly spoke louder than words and flowery language cannot adequately discharge the debt which an appreciative citizenry owes to one of its outstanding pioneer commercial leaders.

Patrick Shea — the founder of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited, as it is known today, arrived in Manitoba a few years after the Province had been admitted as a component part of the Dominion of Canada.

"Pat Shea" as he was familiarly known to thousands of Canadians in every rank of life across the wide expanse of broad prairies, first saw the light of day in County Kerry, Ireland, on

The House of Shea

7th March, 1854. He was the son of Dennis and Ellen (Sullivan) Shea.

As a lad of 16 he arrived in New York on 6th July, 1870, and shortly thereafter identified himself with the bridge building department of a prominent firm engaged in railroad construction. The nature of his work necessitated constant travelling over a great part of the United States. He was employed on railroad construction in many districts south of the International Boundary for about twelve years. In the course of time the gigantic undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company came to his attention and he there and then decided to change his domicile and return to a land where the Union Jack flew at its flagstaff.

The date of his arrival in Winnipeg was 22nd March, 1882. His first employment in Manitoba was on the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway that lay west of Oak Lake station. He worked under D. Leary who was bridge superintendent and he remained with the gang until 1884 when he returned to Winnipeg. From that year until his death in 1933 he made his home in the City.

The year 1884 was an important one in the life of Patrick Shea. On 21st October, 1884, he married Margaret Burns (of Winona, Minnesota) and in the same year he ventured into business in partnership with his fellow-countryman, John McDonagh. We have already given a brief outline of his initial business enterprise at the Waverley Hotel in Winnipeg. This undertaking of the two young Irishmen was successfully carried on until 1887 when they disposed of the hotel but in joint partnership they forthwith purchased the Winnipeg Brewery.

The first foundation of this great brewing establishment was laid when Winnipeg was little more than a frontier trading post. The partner, John McDonagh, did not live to see the full development of this project and at his death in 1894 he left his share of the business to his faithful friend and partner, Patrick Shea, who

The House of Shea

carried on under the partnership name, McDonagh and Shea, although sole owner of the business.

The nineties registered a phenomenal growth throughout Western Canada. The City of Winnipeg developed from a rambling settlement to the commanding position of third city in the Dominion and during the transition period, the brewery at Colony Creek kept steady pace with the times.

Patrick Shea was a genius in his chosen business. He was one of the most esteemed and beloved citizens not only in the City of his adoption but throughout the whole of Western Canada. His largesse, and that of other members of the Shea family, to philanthropic and other activities of the community will long be remembered.

He succeeded in business and in all other fields touched by his genial personality, because he played the game, giving without stint his material possessions to every humanitarian claim brought to his attention. This inestimable gift enabled him to build into his business organization a personnel of executives and operatives toward whom he showed at all times a practical application of the "Golden Rule."

At the time of his demise in 1933, an appropriate and well deserved tribute was paid to the life and work of Patrick Shea in the editorial column of the Winnipeg Tribune:—

"Since 1882, Patrick Shea has been a leading citizen of Winnipeg. His death marks the end of a career which embodied two qualities in a superlative degree: constructiveness and amity.

"Mr. Shea was a builder and in the fifty years of his active career in Winnipeg, he carried that deep-seated instinct into many departments of the City's life. He came here because he sensed the opportunity from afar and throughout all the city's vicissitudes his faith in its future never wavered.

"The enterprises he launched succeeded where others failed. He prospered and became one of the wealthiest men in Mani-

toba, but he ploughed his profits back into the community in such away that he became, in a very real sense, one of the pillars of the City.

"Much of this ploughing back was pure 'beneficence. Even those who were most closely associated with him in a business and professional capacity never knew the full extent of his public and private charities. He was the public-spirited Winnipeg par excellence; any project which served the community's welfare could count upon his sympathies and generous support.

"The people of Winnipeg have lost a good and loyal friend in the passing of Patrick Shea."

The funeral service was held in St. Mary's Cathedral, Winnipeg, and the church could not accommodate the hundreds of sorrowing friends who desired to pay respect to the memory of one so dearly beloved throughout the district. We feel compelled to include in this commemorative volume the address delivered at this service by His Excellency the Archbishop of Winnipeg:—

"Dearly beloved Brethren,

These words (St. John, Chap. 11) of Holy Writ tell us better than anything else why we are gathered in this Cathedral Church this morning. In the presence of death our hearts are sorrowful; as with those in the little home of Bethany, we are grieved that one whom we loved has been taken from us; in our grief we turn, as Martha did, to Him who in this hour alone can give us comfort and strength, to Jesus the compassionate and loving Saviour of mankind. We call him Lord, as Martha did, with the same reverence and love for His Holy Name and with the same trust and confidence in His Almighty power.

"With Martha, we reaffirm our faith in Him as the Son of the Living God, and we renew our hope that by Him and through Him, who is the resurrection and the life, we too in our turn shall one day attain unto that blessed state, where, if we accept His word, those who believe in Him shall not perish, but shall live

with Him forever in the realms of everlasting bliss. This is the consoling truth which the Master taught — taught it to Martha and Mary in circumstances such as are ours today, when He, the Author of Life, sorrowed and wept over the death of His friend Lazarus; this is the hope we cherish as founded upon His word and promise; this is the love which makes us all one in Him, brothers one of another in communion with Christ and in Communion with the Saints of God.

“God is ever near us and he loves us as His little children. He is near us as we come into this world, He is near us as we go through life, but He is especially near us in the hour of death and His arms are about us, as we go forth, our journey ended, into eternity, in submission to that decree, by which it is appointed unto man once to die. Life and death are mysteries which we cannot understand, but mysteries which are robbed of their darkness and despair by our faith in Christ.

“In ordinary circumstances the Canons of the Church do not permit eulogies of the deceased. The good do not need them and the wicked do not deserve them. After all, in the final estimate of a human life, God alone can judge. I am not here, Brethren, to pronounce any eulogy over Sir Patrick Shea, for no words of mine can possibly be as eloquent in his praise as the good works with which the days and the months and the years of his long life were abundantly filled.

“Those who knew him intimately can tell you of his childlike faith and tender piety. Those who met him in social life will bear witness to his virtues as husband and father, and they will relate with pride how he honored them with his friendship—a friendship which was as loyal as it was true and as brotherly as it was kind.

“What I wish to tell you is what only the very few know, for our beloved friend was as silent in life as he is in death and he never published his doings from the house-top. What I wish to tell you is this, that there is scarcely a charitable, religious or

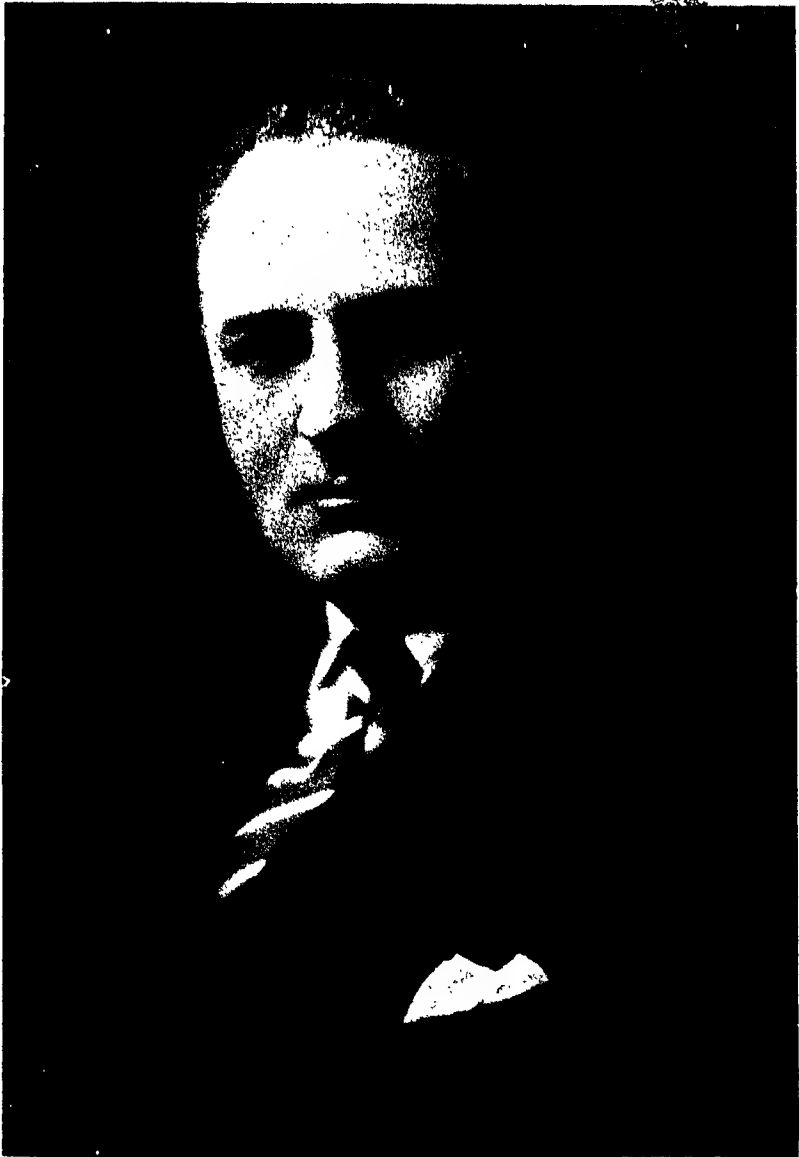
The House of Shea

educational work in the Diocese of Winnipeg; and I am sure I may add in the Province of Manitoba, which at some time or other has not benefited by the charitable benefactions of Sir Patrick Shea. It is in the name of those who profited by such benefactions and whose voices at this moment cannot find expression, that I wish to bear this tribute to his memory. On his grave, hallowed by the benison of the name of Christ, I would wish to lay a wreath of gratitude and love — the gratitude and love of countless thousands, who were not acquainted with him personally, but only knew him as benefactor and friend. I do not think that a finer tribute can be paid to any man, and I know no better standard to measure the value of human success. Of Sir Patrick Shea I am convinced that it can be said, what was once said of a very great man: 'His praise is in the Church.' A people's voice may be the proof and echo of all human fame, but the voice of the undying Church is the echo of Everlasting Glory.

"We follow him beyond the grave, we follow him with our prayers to the Throne of Mercy. With Martha of Bethany, we raise our eyes and our hands to Him who is the Lord of all, the Lord of death as well as of life, we beg and we plead: 'Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.'"

Patrick Shea died in his 80th year and more than fifty years of his life had been spent in Winnipeg. He left a memory that will remain fragrant through the years to the host of men and women who knew and loved this great Canadian.

At the time of his passing the weight of business responsibility passed to his surviving son Frank who for several years had been groomed to follow in his worthy father's footsteps. The privilege of carrying the responsibilities of a great industrial establishment was short lived, as Frank Shea passed to the Great Beyond three months after his illustrious father had been laid to rest. One could only wonder at the mystery of life as we learned of



FRANK D. SHEA
1889 - 1933

the passing of this tall, athletic, stalwart young man in the prime of life.

It was a sorrowful congregation who in overflowing numbers attended the funeral service of this popular young fellow held in St. Mary's Cathedral a few weeks after a similar service had been conducted over the mortal remains of his father, Patrick Shea.

His business associates issued a memorial brochure in his memory which read:—

"In the early morning of the 20th of October last, there passed away in Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore in Maryland, Mr. Frank D. Shea, the only surviving son and the immediate successor in office of the late Mr. Patrick Shea.

"Mr. Patrick Shea was the first President of the Company that bears the name which through nearly half a century of industry, integrity and courage he brought into such high esteem in Western Canada.

"Mr. Frank Shea made no small contribution to that splendid name. The Frank Shea who succeeded his father was an invalid; ill health had dogged his footsteps for the last three years. But the Frank Shea whom we knew and admired and loved was the Frank Shea of 1920 - 1930; in the early prime of life, at the zenith of his health and intelligence and charm; big and handsome, typically Irish in appearance and manner and wit and heart; bright of eye and keen of mind, a successful and an alert man of affairs, a citizen of value, a great sportsman and a fine gentleman. Like his father in all of these.

"Only those who knew them well realize how much true Christianity lies buried in the graves of Patrick and Frank Shea."

When Patrick Shea died in 1933 his son Frank was the only surviving child of the Shea family. There had been five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Shea, four boys and one girl. Two of the boys, James Patrick Shea and Joseph Thomas Shea, also

the girl, Mary Ellen Shea died in infancy. The son Paul Ignatius Shea passed away in 1917 and in his memory the Paul Shea Memorial Hall at St. Paul's College was erected by his parents.

It was the ambition of Patrick Shea that the business he had developed so successfully would grow and expand to still greater proportions under the energetic direction of his popular son, Frank. The sudden breakdown of Frank's health was a severe blow to the father who had planned that Frank should carry on the business with the fidelity and devotion which had marked the career of the parent.

As we have already remarked, within the short space of three months, both father and son passed to the Great Beyond. In this crucial situation, the foresight of the former President of the Company, Patrick Shea, was brought into full focus. Let us however retrace our steps a few years and gather together the connecting links in our story.

The original name of the firm, McDonagh & Shea became only a memory in 1926 because in that year the business was incorporated under the name of "Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited." The Shea family retained complete control of the newly incorporated company and no outside capital whatever was brought into the financial structure of the business. This change in the set-up of the business was a normal development in an industrial plant which at the time had reached proportions undreamed of when the original investment was made in 1887.

A brief survey of business conditions in 1904 will reveal that Western Canada experienced a period of remarkable expansion. Thousands of new settlers had flocked in from Great Britain and Central Europe. In the commercial field we find that several massive buildings were erected by manufacturers and wholesale merchants while the banking institutions of Canada indicated their confidence in the future of Winnipeg by constructing regional headquarters, some of them being of the sky-scraper type.

Land development closely followed the rapidly expanding network of railroad lines and innumerable towns and villages rose on the virgin prairies.

The population of Winnipeg rose from 34,954 in 1894 to 67,262 in 1904, while the next decade (1914) showed the city to be the home of 203,255 persons.

The year 1904 was an important year in the development of the West. It was likewise important in the history of "Shea's" because in that year Mr. Shea hired a new junior clerk whose personality, energy and progressive outlook has, in the intervening years, brought the house of Shea to a foremost place in the brewing industry in Canada. This young man was John T. Boyd, President and General Manager of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited.

It has been demonstrated times without number, that the West is truly "a young man's country." The earliest records clearly prove this to be more than a pious platitude. The success of the explorer La Verendrye was in a large measure due to the spirit of the intrepid youngsters who, along with himself, formed the pioneer establishment. It was they who blazed the trails and opened up vast territory for future generations. We must also recognize that the employees sent across the expanding frontier by the Hudson's Bay Company, were invariably very young men, some still in their teen age. This fact can find its counterpart in every page of early western development.

We have already learned that Pat Shea and John McDonagh, his partner, entered the commercial arena when comparatively young men. When the business became the personal possession of Pat Shea he did not overlook the fact that in a young man's country it was important that capable, energetic, young fellows must have their opportunity to prove themselves. They must be schooled in the intimate phases of an expanding business if the venture was to develop successfully.

How well the choice of his associates and employees has worked out, has been amply evidenced across the years and the enviable position of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited in the industrial life of Manitoba justifies the choice of Pat Shea. Among others, he trained two young stalwarts — his son Frank, whom we have already mentioned and John T. Boyd, the junior clerk he engaged in 1904.

When Jack Boyd entered the employ of Shea's, the office staff consisted of one other employee who attended to the duties and responsibilities of accountant, correspondent, cashier, invoice clerk, and so forth. The young fellow, Jack Boyd, was engaged as assistant to the general factotum who found the office routine too much for one pair of hands. That was forty-three years ago. Today the young office assistant of 1904 is the President of the Company.

John T. Boyd was born in Casselton, Northumberland County, Ontario, on 13th March, 1885, and arrived in Winnipeg with his parents in 1898. He attended Argyle School and Aberdeen School and later was a student at the old Central Collegiate.

When the Shea business was incorporated in 1926, John Boyd was elected to the office of Secretary Treasurer; after the death of Patrick Shea he was elected Vice-President; then he succeeded Frank D. Shea as President in 1934. He has continued in this office ever since.

Like the chief, under whose watchful eye he received his early training, his heart has always responded quickly to the need of the unfortunate. His sympathy to the underprivileged child has always been genuine and he has done a great deal in promoting public playgrounds in the densely populated parts of Winnipeg.

If ever we wanted an exemplification of the virtue of denying to the right hand any knowledge of what the left hand was doing, then a perfect example would be found in the person of John T.

Boyd. His record of "good deeds" is legion. His friendship means true friendliness. The wide circle of his friends extends from the shores of the Atlantic to the slopes of the Pacific.

A writer has said "this indescribable, indefinable, mysterious personal atmosphere, is a tremendous power which draws people to, or drives them from us." The quality that has drawn so many friends within the charmed circle of Jack Boyd's domain is that of complete sincerity. As a matter of fact his outstanding characteristic is friendliness — of love of human kind, of knowing people, and understanding them and accepting them for what they are; of mixing freely and on equal terms with men and women of all sorts, with a sympathy, an affection and an open-minded appreciation of the other fellow's viewpoint.

This force has been recognized in many quarters and has brought success to Jack Boyd in fields other than his immediate commercial undertakings where his voice and opinion is recognized as that of authority.

In the realm of fraternal life in his adopted Province he is recognized as a forceful leader. His first love in the fraternal field is undoubtedly his Masonic affiliations. The highest honors that a Mason can receive have been his and in the year 1937 he was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

In other Masonic bodies his qualities of heart and mind have been recognized and he has received high honors in the various branches of the Craft. He occupied the exalted office of Supreme Grand Master in the Sovereign Great Priory of Knights Templars in Canada and presided over the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for a term. His Masonic affiliations are numerous and one of his pleasures in life is to retain his memberships and continue an ardent, active and energetic worker as the years go by.

In the community life of Winnipeg his business acumen has been utilized for many years in the work carried on by the

Winnipeg Parks Board of which organization he is a Past Chairman. He is a director of the Winnipeg General Hospital and the most recent recognition by a public body was his appointment as one of the trustees of the Sinking Fund of the City of Winnipeg.

This busy business man finds time to serve the citizens of Winnipeg by representing them on the public bodies we have mentioned and at the same time he has the responsibility of directing the affairs of the largest brewery in the Province of Manitoba.

His record as a good citizen and a faithful steward is known throughout the community, and he is a creditable product of the man who gave him a start in the commercial life of the city.

We have related the story of three men, briefly, in this chapter. They are the men whose energy, ability and shrewd insight developed the brewery known as The House of Shea to its present capacity. The success of their establishment has been recognized by an appreciative public whose patronage is the reward given to an industry which has striven to keep in step with public opinion throughout the years.



4th HORSE TEAM
Shear's
INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS
4th HORSE TEAM

Chapter Eight

The brewery show wagon and the magnificent horses are pleasant memories that belong to our fathers' generation. No longer do we see the children of Winnipeg stand in utter amazement when the jingle of the harness, the sturdy thud, thud of the horses hoofs and the rumble of the heavy wagon breaks on the noise of our city streets.

It was the peak of childish enjoyment to see the display as it travelled along our streets. The passing of the brewer's big horses was equalled only by the occasional parade of circus caravans with this difference, the local horses had to be exercised daily whether on delivery duty or not. What a delight it was to youngsters and grown ups as well to see the well groomed horses and highly polished equipment with countless barrels piled high above the level of the street. What a thrill was that experienced by the young lad who finding favor in the eyes of the burly driver was privileged to perch aloft, the hero of his chums and the envy of them all. This was in the days that are gone.

The big brewery horses and the name of Shea were synonymous and it is fitting that a reference to this institution of other days should be recorded. The big horses deserve a page to their memory.

For a period of 12 years, from 1921 to 1933, Shea's Clydesdales were known through Western and Eastern Canada. They made a name for themselves and they brought much favorable publicity to their owners.

The first team of Clydesdale geldings were purchased in the spring of 1921. They were Canadian bred animals, raised at

The House of Shea

Arcola, Sask. and were named Donald and Sandy. This team, made its first show ring appearance under the ownership of Shea's in 1922, and during the year they completed the full "A" circuit of the Western Show Circuit. Donald was crowned champion at every fair with the exception of the one held at Regina.

In the year 1923 the company expanded their show horse activity and entered their first six-horse team at Brandon and Portage la Prairie. The team consisted of Donald and Sandy; Bruce and Wallace; Jack and Kate. They took top honors at both fairs. In the following year a four-horse team was entered at the same two fairs and here they were successful in reaching the top place.

About this time the Shea organization became more enthusiastic in showing Clydesdale teams and as competition in this class was becoming more acute, the company looked beyond Canada for prospective show geldings. They imported five animals from Scotland and in this group some had already won high honors in the Old Country.

This importation reached Winnipeg 13th May, 1925. One of the geldings was "Jim Scott," one of the finest ever seen in Western Canada. Unfortunately, "Jim Scott" contracted shipping fever on the voyage and died shortly after his arrival. The other geldings in this shipment from overseas were, Unity, Aladdin, Johnny and Harry. The two first named, Unity and Aladdin, had been shown at the famous Highland Show in Scotland before leaving for Canada and they reached the top in the list of awards.

Under Shea's ownership the new arrivals appeared at Brandon and also at Portage la Prairie in 1925. Along with them the Company entered another pair—Cap and Wallace. They were only shown on the line that year, Johnny winning championship honors and Cap, reserve, at both Fairs.

In the heavy draft class at Portage la Prairie, Johnny, Aladdin, and Unity were placed in that order while at Brandon, Johnny was the champion gelding over all breeds.

In 1926, Shea's came out with a six-horse team, hitched to their famous show wagon, the first showing being at the Spring Fair. The same six horses as were shown in 1925 went to the various fairs in 1926. The record for this season was remarkable:—winning first in pairs, and second in sixes. Beginning at Brandon the six completed the Western A Circuit and then went to Ottawa, Guelph, Toronto Royal and Minnesota State Fair. Aladdin moved up to Champion place that year and for the three succeeding years was never beaten. In teams, fours and sixes the Shea entries were usually in top place at every show.

The years 1927 and 1928 were repeat performances with the International Fair at Chicago added.

In 1929 the great Clydesdale gelding, Warrior, was imported from Scotland and added to the prize winning string. Another gelding named Wylie was purchased in Calgary and joined the Shea stable. Warrior started his Canadian show career at Brandon and won the championship for the heavy draft gelding class. He was never beaten in a Canadian Show, and when sold in 1933 still carried the reputation "undefeated."

In 1930 two additional geldings were imported from Scotland, Brunstane and Renown. The latter had taken the championship at the Highland Show before being shipped to Canada.

In the same year several prize winners in the Shea stable were sold to the Omaha Stock Yards. Included in the shipment which were sent south of the border were: Aladdin, Harry, Unity, Sandy, Cap and Renown.

The reputation of the Shea entry in the show ring was nobly upheld in 1930 by Brunstane who won as a three year old at the Toronto Royal Show. At the same place Warrior won the Championship in an open gelding class of 15 entries.

Another importation from Scotland arrived in 1931. This consisted of seven Clydesdale geldings: Searchlight, Johnny C, McGregor, Goldie, Fashion Hint, Refiner, and Star. The gelding, Searchlight, brought a show-ring reputation with him having won the three year class at Aberdeen and Elgin shows. Refiner also had a Scottish championship to his credit.

From 1931 to 1933 these newly imported animals were shown round the Western Fair Circuit, also appearing at the Royal Toronto, Chicago, and at Minnesota.

After completing the circuit in 1933, eight of the Shea stable were sold to the Anheuser Busch Brewery of St. Louis, Missouri. In this group both Warrior and Searchlight were included. The balance of the stable was disposed of locally, many being purchased by farmers in the province.

For more than a decade the beautiful horses owned by Shea's were admired by thousands of horse-lovers throughout the whole country.

Modern transportation requirements have brought the powerful motor truck as a replacement for a man's great friend, the horse, but the annals of Western Canada, as recorded in the years that have gone, are replete with the story of Shea's Big Brewery Horses.

Chapter Nine

In this Diamond Jubilee year of the business under the name and control of the Shea interests it is fitting that our closing chapter should conclude the story with some information relative to the personnel under whose care and responsibility the affairs of the pioneer brewery are directed.

As already indicated the management of the Company is under the supervision of John T. Boyd, President, who has been actively engaged in the business for more than 43 years. The Board of Directors and Executive officers are all Western men with wide experience in the industry. They are,

John T. Boyd, *President*

Arthur Sullivan, K.C., *Vice-President*

David A. King, *Secretary Treasurer*

Frank J. Schlingerman, *Sales Manager*

Keith G. Kelsey, C.A., *Assistant General Manager*.

The record of service in the ranks of the general staff is a remarkable tribute to the men who in the past have guided the destiny of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited. Here we find one faithful employee who has been on the payroll continuously for 52 years. Two others have been on the job for more than 40 years; thirteen have seen service in periods from 30 to 40 years and twelve have been on the staff from 25 to 30 years.

The loyalty of these employees has been recognized by the management and in our day of celebration recognition of their faithful service is acknowledged in this anniversary volume.

For nearly forty years the business was conducted as a partnership under the firm name of McDonagh and Shea. By Letters Patent dated the 9th day of October, 1926, Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.

The incorporated company took over at that time, as a going concern, the brewery, the story of which has been fully told in preceding chapters. From the time the Shea interests took over control of the business, away back in 1887, two familiar brand names have become household trade marks throughout Western Canada. These are, "Shea's Select" and "Shea's XXX Stock Ale."

The territory served by the company is largely the Province of Manitoba with some shipments going to the Province of Saskatchewan.

Under the Government Liquor Control Act of the Province of Manitoba, all sales of the company's products in Manitoba are made to, or under the direction of the Government Liquor Control Commission.

In the fall of 1946 the authorized share capital, under Supplementary Letters Patent, consisted of 150,000 Class A shares without nominal or par value and 300,000 Class B shares without nominal or par value. Of this issue, 149,990 Class A shares and 180,005 Class B shares are issued and are fully paid up. The Class A shares are listed on the Toronto and Winnipeg Stock Exchanges. It is of interest to record that at the last annual meeting of the Shareholders announcement was made that there were 974 registered owners of shares of the Company.

The sales and delivery of the products of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited are handled through Brewery Products Limited, which company was formed in 1906 as a distributing agency and as a result considerable economies in the system of distribution have been effected. This subsidiary has a well equipped warehouse in Winnipeg and another in Brandon from

which centre distribution to the western section of the Province is directed.

This page could be enlarged by the inclusion of statistics and yet more statistics but none of these have any particular appeal to the average reader so we cheerfully omit the figures.

Sixty years have passed and gone since young Patrick Shea and his pal John McDonagh decided to engage in the brewing industry. The story of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited, from the time its primitive predecessor was built of logs at Middlechurch about 1860 up to the present day is a typical story of many other industries started in the pioneer days of the Province.

The people of today should know the early history of their immediate community better than they do. We have given a history lesson from a new angle. If in telling the tale of the oldest established private enterprise in the Province of Manitoba we have revived old memories or awakened a new interest in the mind of our present day citizens then the effort has indeed been worth while.

Chapter Ten

Beer is a fermented cereal beverage made from four ingredients: barley, hops, yeast and water. In order to prepare barley for brewing purposes it must be "malted." This process consists of steeping the barley grain in water and allowing it to germinate or sprout. Then it is heated and the growth stopped. After screening and cleansing the malt is stored for later use.

At the brewery the malt is ground and mixed with water in a cylindrical vessel called a mash tun where it is steeped. The resulting liquid called "wort" is drained off through filters and flows by gravity to a copper kettle. To the wort hops are added and the whole is boiled to extract the valuable tonic and flavouring elements from the hops. Next, the wort is conveyed to a hop-jack where the hops are separated from the wort. The wort is then cooled and transferred to a wooden vat and the fourth ingredient, yeast, is added for the purpose of fermentation. When fermentation is complete the beer or ale is drawn off to a glass-lined steel tank and allowed to age slowly and naturally. After the beer or ale has aged it is filtered and then bottled or racked in kegs.

RACKING

Before beer or ale is packaged in kegs, the kegs must be clean both inside and outside and must be leakproof. Cleanliness is ensured by washing and scrubbing the kegs thoroughly. The kegs are then filled with compressed air and submerged in tanks of water to detect any leaks. If a keg should prove to be defective, it is repaired by coopers and repitched.

Following these tests the kegs are placed in a machine called a "racker" to be filled. Finally, bungs are inserted and the kegs are ready for shipment.

BOTTLING

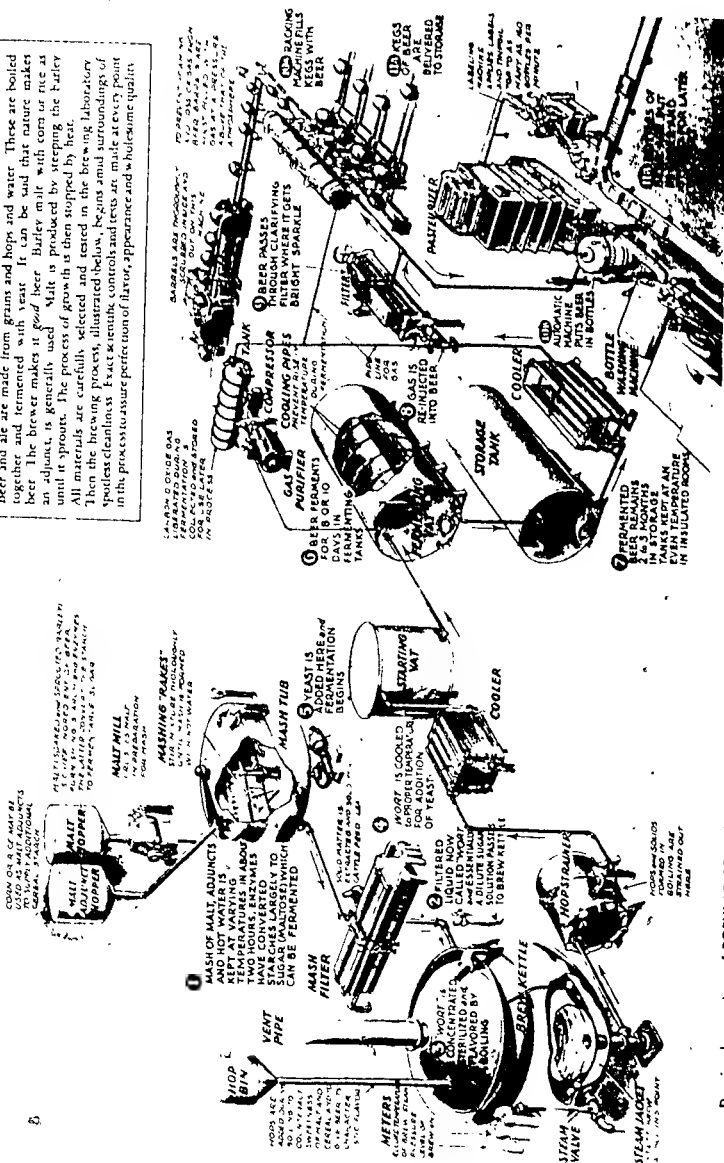
The bottling process is an assembly line process which covers all operations from cleansing the bottles to the point where they are packaged in cartons ready for shipment.

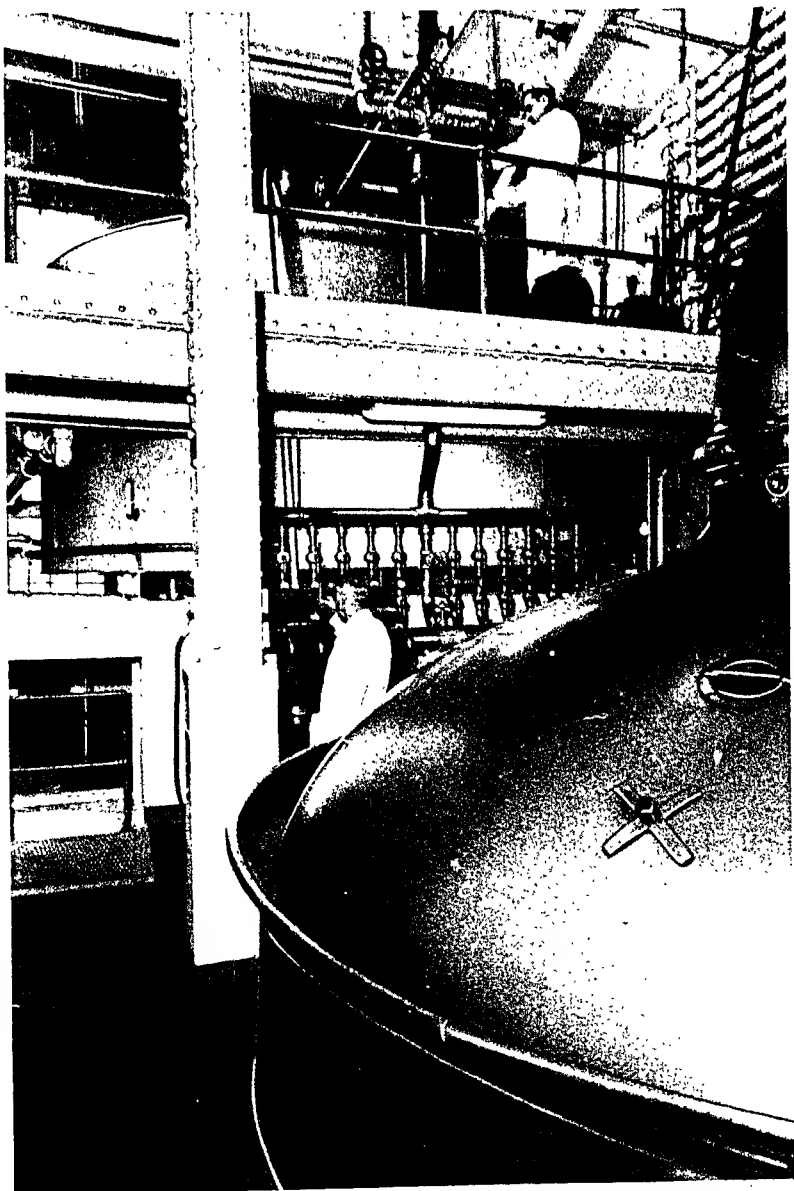
Bottles are first placed in a soaker which removes old labels and sterilizes the bottles. They are next rinsed both inside and outside. Moving on an endless belt they are inspected and any defective bottles are removed. Then the bottles are filled and capped. Next, the bottles move to pasteurizing tanks where they are immersed for over one hour in water at a rigidly controlled temperature. Following pasteurization, the filled bottles are inspected again under a magnifying glass and then the labels are affixed. After the labelling operation has been completed, the bottles are packed in corrugated paper cartons and are conveyed to the shipping room.

The process of brewing beer is a complicated matter and the layman, who in the final analysis is the consumer, cannot realize the many different phases through which his favorite beverage passes. On the next page will be found a diagram showing a miniature reproduction of a brewing plant. There also follows in succeeding pages some photographic views of the machinery and plant at Shea's Winnipeg Brewery. These, in conjunction with the complete diagram, will tell a more complete and interesting story than a chapter of dry as dust statistics.

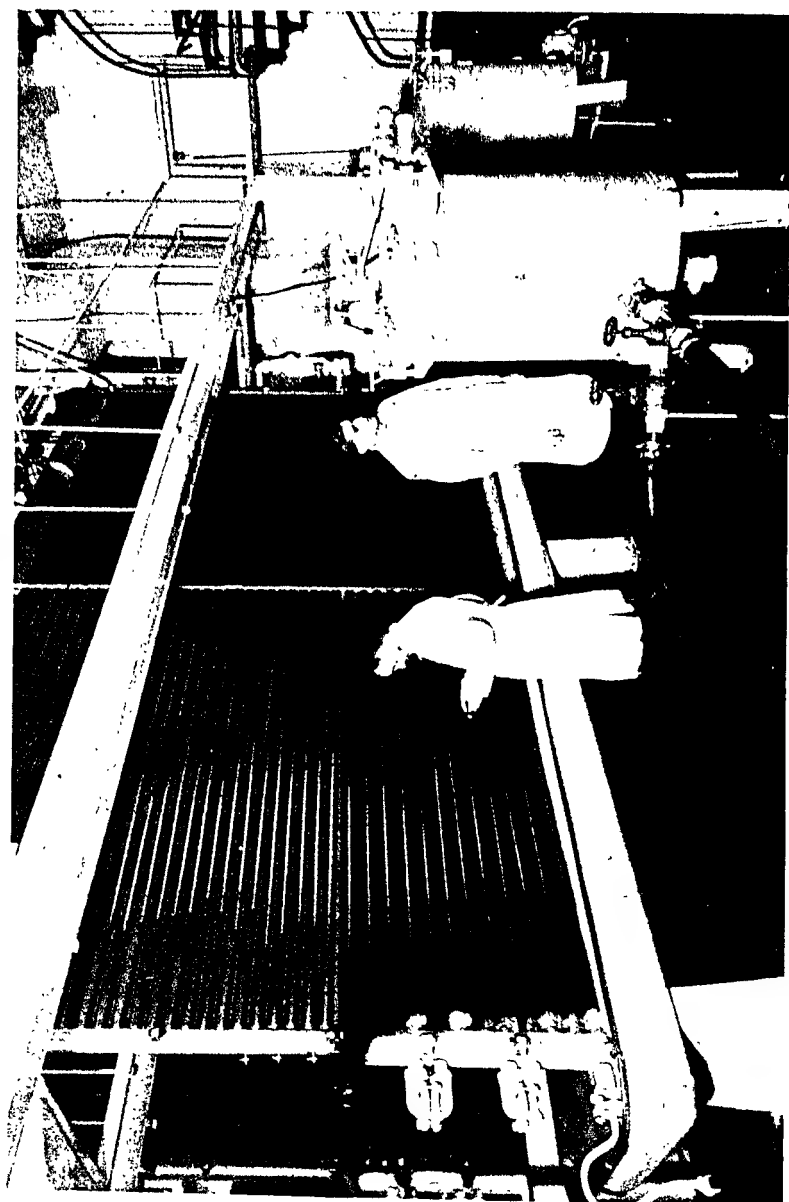
HOW BEER AND ALE ARE MADE

Beer and ale are made from grains and hops and water. These are boiled together and fermented to produce beer. It can be said that nature makes beer. The brewer makes it good beer by adding air with corn or rice as an adjunct, is generally used. Malt is produced by steeping the barley until it sprouts. The process of growth is then stopped by steeping the barley in water. All materials are carefully selected and tested in the brew laboratory. Then the brewing process, illustrated below, begins and continues until the product is finished. Exact scientific controls and tests are made at every point in the process to assure perfection of flavor, appearance and wholesome quality.

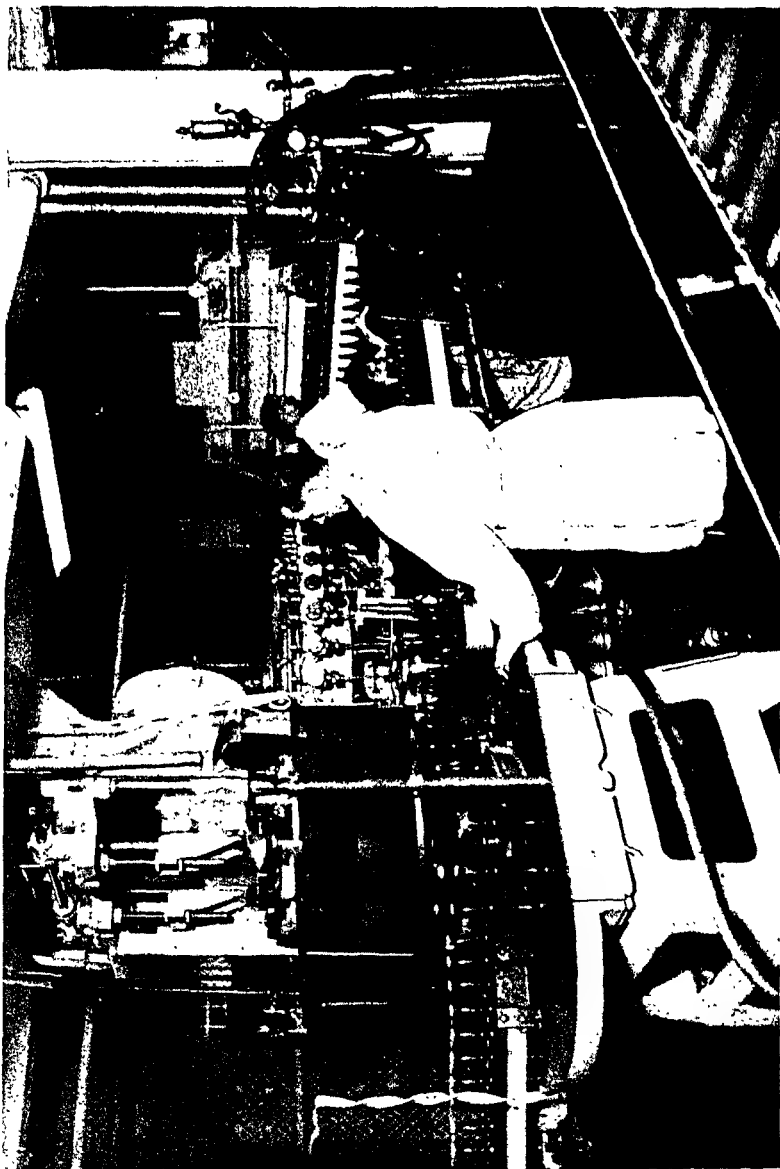




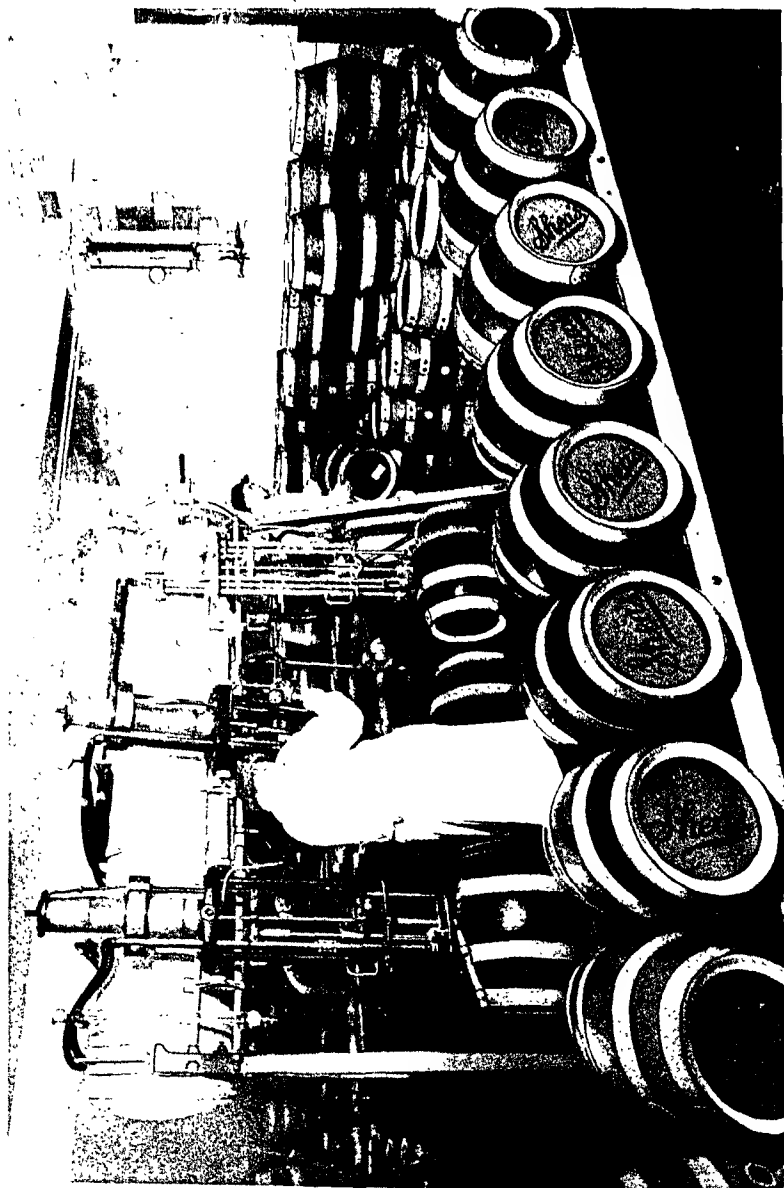
A SECTION OF THE BREW HOUSE



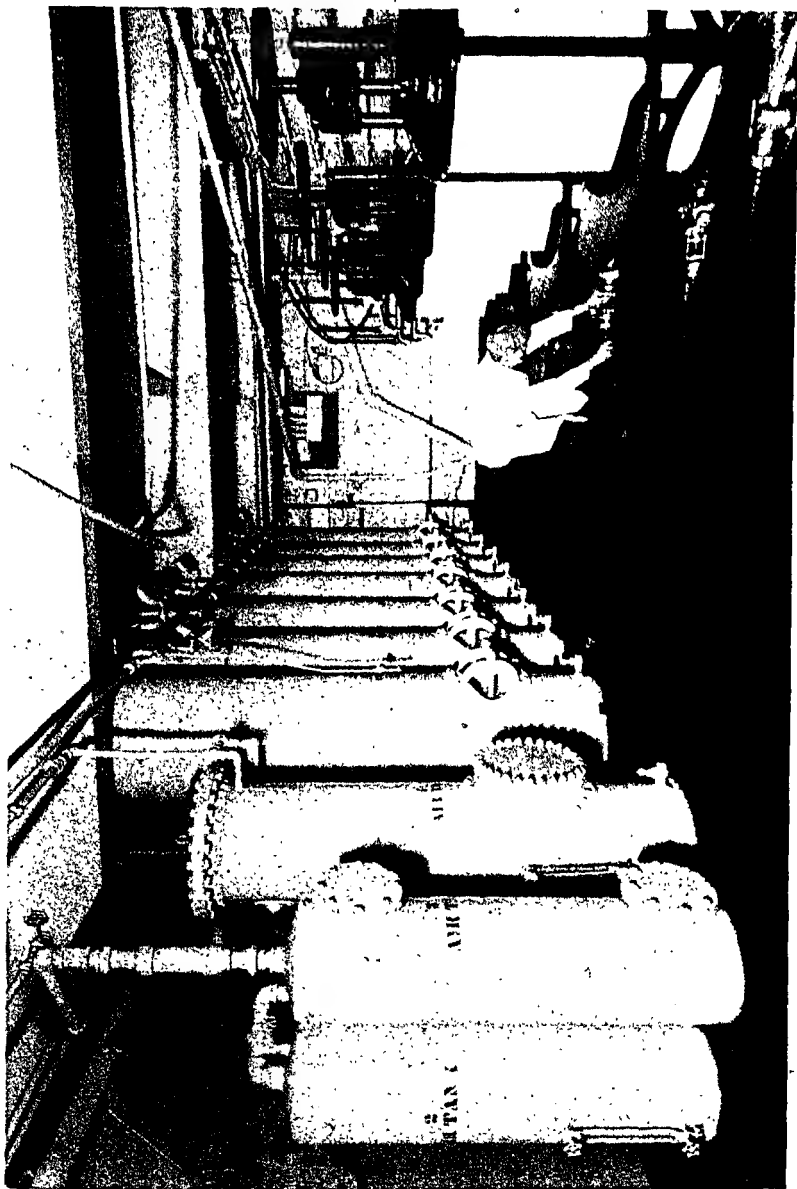
BEER COOLERS AND FILTERS



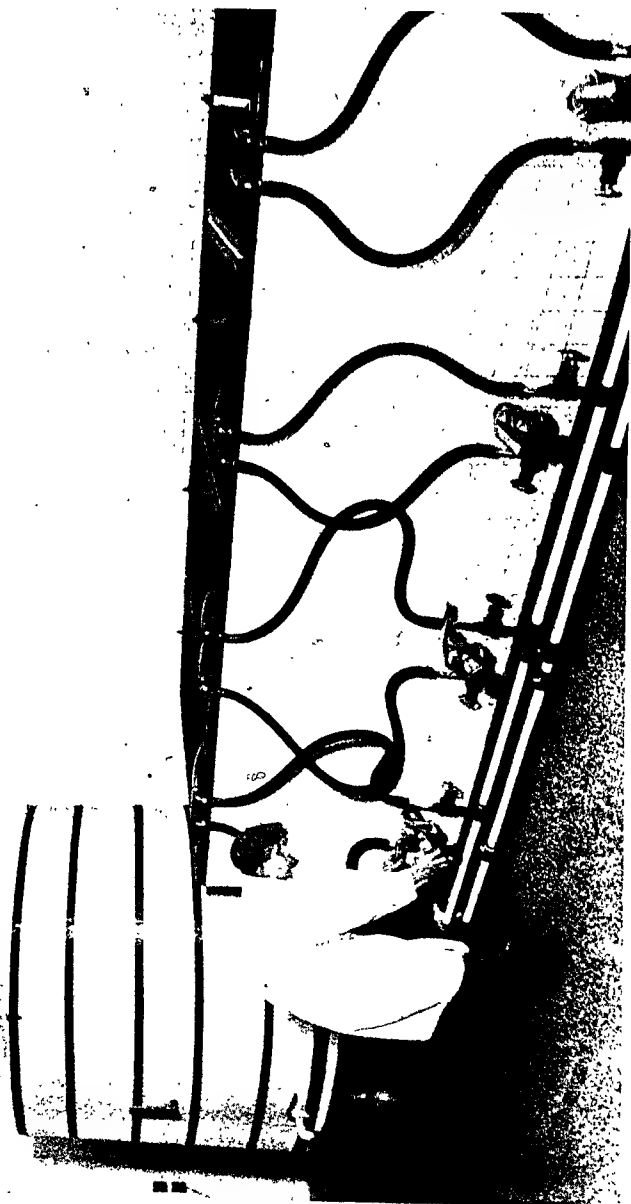
A SECTION OF THE BOTTLING DEPARTMENT

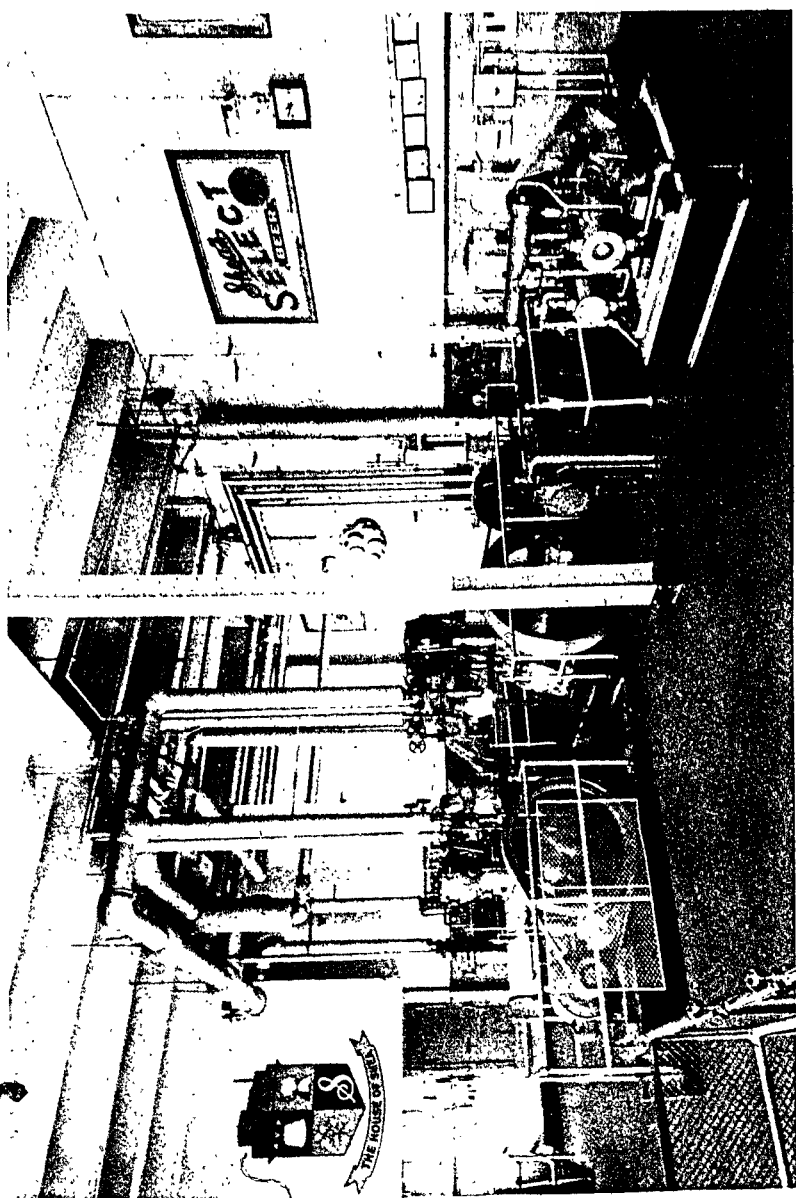


KEG FILLING MACHINE AND STOCK ROOM

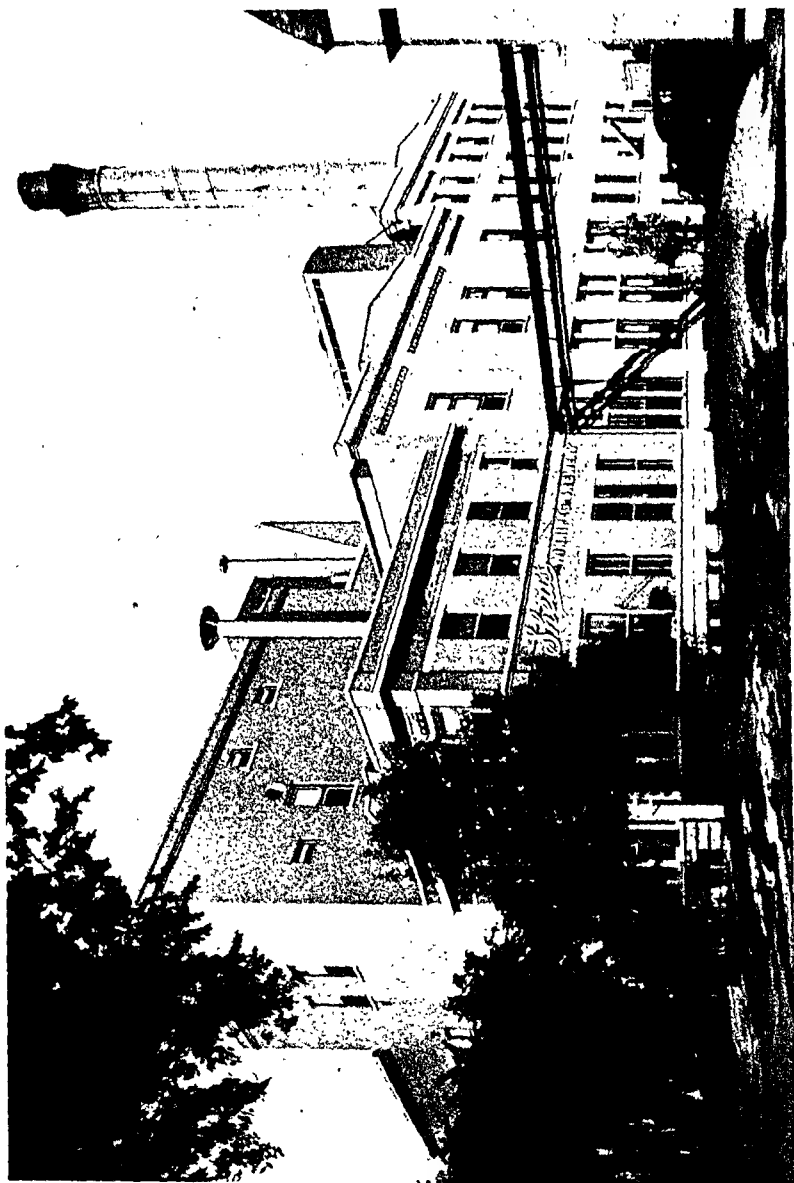


CARBONIC ACID GAS AND AIR STORAGE TANKS, AND BEER FILTERS





REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT



SHEAR'S WINNIPEG BREWERY, 1947

Appendix

In preparing this volume dealing with the rise and development of the pioneer brewery in the Province of Manitoba, it is opportune that space should be used in which an authentic summary of the regulations in force prior to the creation of Manitoba as a Province of the Dominion of Canada should be included. This is an important chapter in the community history of old Red River Settlement days and covers the period from the arrival of the Selkirk Settlers in 1812 up to the year 1870.



APPENDIX A

In reviewing the story of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited it is opportune that a definite and authentic summary of events connected with the brewing industry in the early days of the Province should be included in this memorial volume.

One of the earliest records extant appears in the minutes of the Council of Assiniboia under date 13th June, 1836. One can surmise that the native Indians had in some manner been causing trouble, but whether or not the real source of the complaint was fully established; the authorities for the first time in our history passed a regulatory measure. The resolution as it appears in the official record reads:—

“It being found that the public tranquility of the settlement is greatly endangered by the sale and traffic of beer to the Indians, it is:—

RESOLVED that such sales or traffic be prohibited from and after the 1st July of the current year, and that any one who may sell or traffic beer with the Indians after that date, be liable in a penalty of 20 shillings for every such offense, all such fines and penalties to be made applicable to public works.”

The manufacture and sale of beer does not appear to have caused any undue concern to the Council of Assiniboia, which at that time was the form of Government operating the vast territory of the North West. This is more than conjecture because we find no official mention of the product of the brewery in the records of the Council until 15th January, 1847. On this date the councillors passed a resolution reading:—

“*RESOLVED* that from and after the 1st March next, no person shall be allowed to sell or barter BEER to be drunk on his premises without a license, such license to be subject to such restrictions as may be enacted by this Council on or before the 22nd of February next.”

Following close upon the passing of this resolution, we learn a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia was held on 19th February, 1847, at which time it was enacted.

"Whereas the contemplated restrictions on the sale of beer ought, in reason and justice, to be adapted to the advanced state of the season, and to the scarcity of malt, it is resolved:—

FIRST—That licenses shall be issued, without any charge, to suitable applicants, for selling beer, in their respective houses, and for permitting such beer either to be drunk on their respective premises or to be carried away from the same, between the beginning of March and the end of November next, provided that such licenses shall not extend, for any purpose whatever, to the hours between nine in the evening and seven in the morning, or to Sunday before the hour of four in the afternoon.

SECOND—That if any privileged party go beyond his license, or pervert the same to the disturbing of his neighbours or to the infringing of any existing law, any magistrate, on the oath of any individual, shall, or, of his own personal knowledge, may, indefinitely suspend such license.

THIRD—That the party whose license may have been thus suspended, may appeal to the general Court—provided, however, that, if he be convicted by the jury, he may be adjudged by the bench, over and above the forfeiture of his license, to be incapable, for not more than three years, of holding any public office, or of enjoying any public privilege.

FOURTH—That, so long as any person may possess a license for selling beer, he shall be subjected to all the foregoing restrictions with respect also to wine and spirits.

FIFTH—That, during the nine months aforesaid, whether there be any licensed person or not, if any unlicensed person, other than the Hudson's Bay Company, or if any person whose license may be suspended, sell or barter or deliver beer in any smaller quantity than the full contents of a keg reputed to contain eight gallons, or between nine in the evening and seven in the morning, or on Sunday at all, or allow beer, wherever procured, to be drunk, at any time or to any extent, on his premises, or with the help of his vessels, unless at his own exclusive expense, he shall pay one Pound,

in each separate case, over and above the penalty, if incurred, of furnishing liquor to Indians.

SIXTH—That, the aforesaid licenses shall be distributed on Friday, the 26th February current, by the magistrates sitting in the open court house, with the constables in attendance, due regard being had to the qualifications of each applicant, and to the position of his place of abode.

Thus reads the first set of regulations promulgated for the control of the sale of beer in territory which 23 years later was to enter Confederation and become known to the world as the Province of Manitoba.

Concurrent with the date set for the issuance of the beer sellers' licenses it is of interest that we include at this point a copy of the official authority issued to cover the expense incurred by reason of the new regulation. This document reads:—

Please pay to Mr. Smith the sum of five shillings for drawing up beer licenses and charge same to public acct.

To A. Ross, Esq.,
Collector
Feb. 26th, 1847.

Geo. Cary
John Bunn
Cuthbert Grant

The three signatories to this order were magistrates for the District of Assiniboia.

We find no mention of the subject "Beer" in any succeeding minutes of the Council until the meeting held 7th December, 1848, when it was:—

"RESOLVED—That the Beer Law of nineteenth of February, 1847, be permanently revived, excepting that each license for a year shall be charged One Guinea, and, that unlicensed persons, shall not sell whole kegs, unless on their own premises."

We leave the legislative field for a brief interlude to enable reference to be made to that important constituent in the operation of brewing beer—barley. Historians, dealing with the development of grain crops in the North-West, have made

reference, with unfailing regularity, to the first shipment of wheat sent out of Manitoba on the 21st October, 1876. We have no quarrel upon this fact. However, let us realize we speak of the year 1851, exactly a quarter of a century before the date of the "first shipment of wheat" just referred to. On Friday, 19th September, 1851, John Wesley Bond, whose description of the visit at that time inspired Whittier to write his famous poem on the Red River, was sailing North on the Red River in company of Rev. John Black, who was coming to minister to the Presbyterians of Old Kildonan.

Messrs. Bond and Black had left Pembina, along with two voyageurs, on Wednesday, 17th September, and were some ten to fifteen miles South of Fort Garry at the time Bond wrote this in his diary of the trip—

"At half past seven a.m., we came in sight of the first houses; stopped had breakfast, and while eating, the barge came up with a large sail hoisted, moving slowly against the current, without the assistance of the oars. She contained a hundred and sixty bushels of barley, and will be ten days upon the trip."

There was no settlement of any size nearer than St. Anthony (Minneapolis) and it is a safe guess that the export of barley had already begun even if Customs Inspectors were unknown and International Boundary Lines open to all travellers, without interrogation and inspection by any Customs officers. If not consigned to Minneapolis, then one wonders, first, who would be buying this quantity of barley and secondly, where the destination, ten days journey away, was actually situated.

Barley was evidently an important product of Red River long before the Province of Manitoba became a factor in the Wheat World and was doubtless used by the settlers in brewing beer for local consumption, reference to which is found in the records of the Council of Assiniboia.

But let us again return to the government records of the industry. At a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia held 4th

September, 1860, a motion was made by Lord Bishop of St. Boniface: That the License Law shall, hereafter, be extended to Beer and Wine. The subject matter of this notice was on the agenda of the meeting of the Council held on 5th March, 1861, but, prior to the discussion, a petition, which doubtless had some bearing upon the desire for the control of the business, was presented by Dr. John Bunn, one of the Councillors. The text of the petition is interesting.

"The undersigned, your Petitioners, would respectfully represent to your Hon. body that,

FIRST—That we are living on the East side of the Red River, and directly opposite to Fort Garry, and in our midst is a house occupied by one Jean Mager; which is used as a place for the retail of Liquors of an intoxicating quality, also gambling for money, and liquor.

SECOND—That by reason of said intoxicating liquors being sold, and gambling being allowed, certain disorderly persons are in the habit of frequenting this house, for the purpose of drinking and gambling, and from being allowed to partake freely of very "villainous" whiskey, the nature and ingredients whereof are at present unknown to your petitioners, frequent brawls and fights are the occurrence almost daily.

THIRD—Said house being situated on one of the Principal thoroughfares, and most public quarter of this settlement, and as these little difficulties, or fights, are generally settled in the open streets, scenes of a revolting character are thus presented to our view.

FOURTH—Said house being (in the opinion of your petitioners) a place of resort for drunkards, loafers and gamblers, the toleration of such an institution in one of the most public streets of this our growing settlement is calculated to set a bad example to our children, who are most of them obliged daily to pass this place, to and from their school, and also will be effective in inculcating bad habits in our young men, and, finally bring contempt and disgrace on ourselves as a Community.

WHEREFORE—your petitioners respectfully request that the person now engaged in selling liquors in said house may be interdicted, under a severe penalty, from doing so, and as in duty bound, will ever pray—

Then followed 44 signatures on the petition.

The Governor and Council in reply to the petition made the following statement:—

“That the Council refer the Petitioners to the Courts of the Settlement, who have, in the common law of England, and in the local law, a sufficient remedy for the evil complained of.”

The Council meeting at which the foregoing petition was considered must have occupied a considerable part of a day because, in addition to the petition just mentioned, six other petitions came before the Councillors for their consideration. Only those in which we are interested will be referred to:—

To the Governor and Council of Assiniboia:—

“We your humble petitioners, here pray, that your Honourable Council will take into consideration the state of the settlement with regard to the license laws, not that we mean to dictate, but, with your honour’s permission, would show what we wish.

FIRST—That all liquors be sold by license, and that the License be reduced to the lowest rate possible.

SECOND—That Beer be free of Duty or License.

THIRD—That Licenses be issued any time during the year.

FOURTH—That no person obtain a license but those of sober, and upright character, people respecting themselves and thus claiming respect from others.

FIFTH—That protection be afforded the License holders.

SIXTH—That none obtain a License but proprietors of land.

SEVENTH—That all liquors distilled in the settlement may be free of duty.

EIGHTH—That Distillers may not grow their own grain and thus deprive others of market, but buy their grain from others, thus giving market to each other.

MVTH—That every effort be made to stop importation of liquor from the United States, and if it cannot be stopped, that it may be taxed to the highest.

These requests we would humbly bring before your Honourable Council, hoping they may be well weighed and, as far as tending toward the good of the settlement, to meet with your approval, etc., etc. ‘

This petition was laid on the table and at a later hour two additional petitions, one from the lower part of the settlement carrying 52 signatures and the other 101 signatures. Both being alike we reproduce the document.

“The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Red River Colony, humbly sheweth:—

That your Petitioners have viewed, with much gratification, the efforts made, both by the Council and the Courts, to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and so to check the evil of intemperance. That notwithstanding these efforts, the traffic in such liquors is still extensive, and is most injuriously affecting the best interests of the Colony. That therefore, in the opinion of your Petitioners, further measures to check this evil are urgently required, and they most respectfully, yet earnestly, pray your Honourable Council to take the matter into your most serious consideration, and to enact such a measure or measures as to your wisdom may seem best fitted to answer the end in view.

And while your Petitioners would not presume to dictate to your Honourable Council, they would nevertheless, with all respect, beg to submit, for your consideration, the following suggestions, promising that, while some of them would desiderate stronger measures, they thankfully receive any measure substantially embodying these suggestions in the meantime:—

- 1st.—That the present Law in respect to Licenses be rigidly enforced, and its provisions extended to Wine and Beer, as well as spirits.
- 2nd.—That a duty of at least five shillings per gallon be imposed on all liquors, whether Wine or Spirits, imported from whatever quarter.

3rd.—That all Spirits manufactured in the Colony be subjected to a Duty of three shillings per gallon.

4th.—That all impure or adulterated liquors, or the ingredients of which such may be made, be totally prohibited.

5th.—That officers be appointed for the express purpose of carrying these enactments into Execution, exacting the duties, prosecuting offenders, etc., with full power to call upon the constables to aid them in their duties, when necessary; and that their salaries and other expenses, be paid out of the duties and licenses; keeping in view that the object of imposing these is not the raising of a revenue, but the suppressing of an evil, and that, therefore, it is enough if the law bears its own expenses. Trusting that your Honourable Council will pardon them for presuming to make these suggestions, and that you will give the whole matter your best consideration, and that you may be guided to the measure best fitted to benefit the Community. Your Petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray—

P.S.—It is further suggested that all persons desiring licenses shall make application for the same one month previous to the time appointed for granting them; That their names be forthwith published in the “Nor’ Wester,” and that if two thirds of the householders within one mile of the house of any applicant shall petition the Magistrate to withhold the License, it shall be withheld accordingly.

The Right Rev’d the Bishop of St. Boniface moved the following motion:—

“That an impost duty of five shillings per gallon be imposed upon all fermented and spirituous liquor imported into this Settlement from the United Kingdom or from any Foreign Country.”

Doctor Bunn moved the following amendment on his Lordship’s motion:—

“That a duty of Five Shillings per gallon be imposed upon all fermented and spirituous liquors imported into this Settlement, except such as shall be proved to have been directly imported from the United Kingdom by the consignee.”

The result of the vote was nine to six in favor of the amendment and not being unanimous it was ordered that the matter lie over until the next meeting of the Council when it was declared carried by a vote of eight to five.

His Lordship then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Dr. Bunn.

"That from and after the first Monday of next June, no person shall be allowed to retail Wine or Beer, or any intoxicating liquor whatsoever, unless he shall have obtained a License; which License shall be obtained and restricted in the same manner as all licenses previously granted for the retail of spirituous liquors. Any quantity less than eight gallons of Beer shall be held as retail, and also any quantity less than one gallon of Wine shall be held as retail. The penalties of this resolution are to be the same as those which regulate the sale of spirits."

This was carried unanimously.

At the meeting of the Council held Thursday, 14th March, 1861, we find this record in the Minute Books:—

"In answer to the Petitions presented at the last meeting of the Governor and Council, it was resolved:—

That the Governor and Council do not deem it expedient to facilitate and encourage the increased retail sale of intoxicating liquors and thereby add to the growing immorality and pauperism of this heretofore well conducted population, by removing any existing restrictions.

"The Governor and Council do not perceive that the time has yet arrived for the levying of any Excise duty upon Distillation which is an infant manufacture consuming Farm Produce, but would encourage the investment of Capital in that direction so as to manufacture an exportable commodity and which would satisfy home consumption, invite by its fitness, exportation to Rupert's Land, obviate the necessity of Foreign supply, and thereby promote and reward agricultural industry."

Another motion of interest is recorded in the proceedings of this meeting (March 1861) moved by Lord Bishop of St. Boniface and seconded by Mr. Bruneau. — "That there shall be appointed a

special Police Officer whose duty shall more especially be to enforce the Laws for Prohibiting the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors — who shall enquire into all complaints against disorderly houses — who shall use all diligence in obtaining proof of, and in prosecuting all offenses against good order, and all breaches of the Laws generally, but more especially the laws which regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors who shall have a salary of Thirty Pounds per Annum, but who shall be liable to dismissal without notice for any neglect or omission of duty.”

The vote on the motion being eleven in favor and two against—consequently it was laid over until the next meeting of Council. When the subject came up for consideration at the April meeting the recorded vote was eight in favor and one negative, the resolution was thereupon declared carried.

Mr. Nicolas Mousard received the appointment as Special Police Officer.

The introduction of rules and regulations to control the sale of beer was evidently an innovation in the settlement. One can very readily appreciate this fact when it is remembered that for 50 years the trade had largely been in the monopolistic hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. Not until the sixties was there any serious attempt to oppose the Company in the commercial field. Laws had been passed from time to time as circumstances demanded and we can visualize the effect of the recently enacted Beer Regulations from the following communication:

Assiniboine, November 20th, 1861.

To the Hon'ble Council—

The application of Charles Land sheweth that for the last 5 years he has been in the habit of selling Beer without ever being brought to the notice of the Bench for any irregularity occurring in his house, but in consequence of the alteration of the Beer Laws, he the said Charles Land wished the Hon. Council to grant him a License for the sale of Beer, Wine and Spirits from this date.

I remain your humble servant,

(Signed) Charles Land.

The minutes contain the decision of the Council in the single word "granted."

In the month of April, 1862, the Governor and Council held a protracted meeting at which the laws of the settlement in a consolidated form were presented for approval. Dealing with the Beer and Wine business sections 22/24 recite the conditions under which licenses were held by the various licensees.

22. It shall be lawful for the Bench of Magistrates of the Peace and Petty Court in their several Districts assembled on the first Monday of the Month of June in each year or at other times when they deem it expedient to issue Licenses which will be in force till the first Monday in June then next following to approved applicants (who shall be landholders in this settlement) allowing the sale by retail on their own premises of all Spirits, Wines and Beer lawfully imported, or of native manufacture (all quantities of spirits under five gallons, all quantities of Wine under one gallon, and all quantities of Beer under eight gallons shall be counted retail) and that a sum of ten Pounds be paid for a License so issued for the sale by retail of Spirits, Wines and Beer, but that the sum of Five Pounds be paid for Licenses so issued for the sale by retail, of Beer alone, and any person selling Spirits, Wine or Beer by retail without such License, shall on conviction before a Petty Court on the oath of one or more witnesses, for each offense pay a fine of Ten Pounds Sterling, and be imprisoned until the fine be paid, one half of the fine shall go the informer, and the form of the Licenses shall be according to Schedule A or B, any offense against the provisions of said License shall be punished by forfeiture of the same and in addition in case of infraction of the provisions of said License, as regards Indians, the offender shall pay the special penalty for furnishing the means of intoxication to Indians.

SCHEDULE "A"

This is to certify that you....., are hereby permitted to sell on your own premises any lawful Spirits in any quantity under Five Gallons, Wine in any quantity under one gallon, and Beer in any quantity under eight gallons, to any person or persons, subject to the following restrictions:—

Not between the hours of nine o'clock at night and six in the morning; not in any hour during Sabbath; not to any intoxicated person; never to an Indian or person known as an Indian, any act contrary to the above restrictions shall make this your License void and of none effect.

This License shall continue in force till the first Monday in June now next following.

SCHEDULE "B"

This is to certify that you, are hereby permitted to sell on your own premises, any quantity of Beer under eight gallons to any person or persons, subject to the following restrictions; not between the hours of nine o'clock at night, and six o'clock in the morning; not in any hour during the Sabbath nor to any intoxicated person; never to an Indian or person popularly known as an Indian, any act contrary to the above restrictions shall make this your License void and of none effect.

This License shall continue in force till the first Monday in June now next following.

23. Each Petty Court out of the fund arising from Licenses and penalties, shall defray any necessary expenses incurred in enforcing the Laws against the illegal sale of Spirits, Wines or Beer, or the furnishing of the means of intoxication to Indians, accounting to the Governor and Council, for all such receipts and expenditure.
24. No action shall be for the recovery of penalties for any breach of the laws for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor unless information shall have been given within six months after the commission of the offense.

We find no further reference to the subject in the minutes of Council until 9th May, 1864, when a petition was presented from the Parish of St. Andrews, complaining of Harcus's Public House, as a source of great evil to the neighborhood, and praying for the discontinuance of the License, under which it had been established. The matter was referred to the licensing magistrates and it was left to this body to "enquire into the complaint and deal as they might see fit in the exercise of their discretionary powers."

In January 1865, the Council of Assiniboia decided to change the regulations governing License for the sale of liquor. It was resolved at that time that "hereafter, Liquor License for one year to approved applicants shall be issuable, by the authorities, and on the conditions, specified in the 22nd section of the code of 11th April, 1862, in the first week of the months of June and of December respectively, and at no other periods; that persons wishing for a license shall be bound to lodge their application with the President of the Bench of the proper District, not later than the 15th of May or the 15th of November, and that the President shall, at least once during the interval between the date of the application and the meeting of the Bench in June or December, give public notice, on the doors of at least one of the Churches of the district, of the fact of such application having been made and of the date fixed for the final disposal of it by the Bench; but, that in every case where, on any ground whatsoever, the granting of the License is objected to by a majority of the householders in the neighbourhood of the house where the License is intended to be used, the Bench shall have no power to grant the License; — such majority of objectors, however, being bound to appear before the Bench and personally to object. For the purpose of this regulation, the word "householder" shall mean the head of a family occupying a separate house; and the word "neighbourhood" shall mean the six nearest householders on each side of the house intended to be licensed. Excepting in as far as altered by the present enactment, the said 22nd Section of the Code shall remain in full force.

An interesting item appears in the Council minutes dated 28th March 1866, not altogether for the subject matter but because we have one of the earliest records of the "Town of Winnipeg" which was subsequently to become the site of the great Western Metropolis. The minutes read: "A Petition was presented from certain inhabitants of the town of Winnipeg, representing that, owing to their locality having become a centre of

business and a place where liquor was sold, the ordinary means of protection were found insufficient, and praying for the appointment of two Constables for that neighbourhood, one for duty by night and the other by day." The subject was considered at some length and it was ultimately resolved that for the present, the matter should stand over.

At the meeting of the Council, held 29th November, 1866, we read: "A Petition was presented from Messrs. Garratt, Thomas and Joachim, for the reduction of the Distillers Licenses; but the Council not seeing any sufficient reason for the proposed change, resolved that no alteration of the law be made at present."

At a meeting of the Council held 6th August, 1868, a petition was read from Mr. Charles Garratt, claiming from the Council compensation to the extent of Forty Pounds for the suspension of his Distillery License through the action of the Petty Court, Section 1. But the Council, on the motion of Bishop Tache, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, "adopted the conclusion that there was not ground sufficient to warrant the granting of such compensation, Mr. McBeath alone dissenting from that resolution."

There was then presented a Petition from the Rev. John Black and others, praying for certain alterations of the present Liquor Laws, and Mr. Recorder Black presented a similar Petition from the St. Andrews' Parishioners which had been entrusted to him by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner. But the Council, having already determined "at an early date to revise these Laws," they deemed it unnecessary to proceed with the discussion of the various suggestions contained in these Petitions, and therefore reserved the further consideration of them till the proposed revision of the Liquor Laws should be fairly and fully before the Council.

The subject of Liquor Laws was considered at meeting of the Council on November 7th, 1868, from the minutes of which we read: "The consideration of the Licensing System having been resumed, the Council unanimously adopted the following Regulations on the subject, namely:

LIQUOR LICENSES

Excepting Sections XXIII, and XXIV, of the printed local regulations of April 11th, 1862, and excepting also the regulations against the "Intoxicating of Indians" which are hereby declared to be retained in full force, all the existing "Liquor Laws" are hereby repealed; and in place thereof it is enacted as follows, namely:—

Excepting as regards the sale of Spirits, Wine and Beer by Importers or Wholesale Dealers, there shall hereafter be but one description of Liquor Licenses, which shall be issuable but once a year, as hereinafter mentioned, and such License shall give the holder permission to manufacture Spirits, Wine and Beer, and to sell the same in any quantity, under the restrictions contained in the following Schedule, showing the form in which the License shall be granted.

LIQUOR LICENSES

"A. B., having paid Ten Pounds is hereby licensed from this date to the first day in December 186... inclusive, to manufacture Spirits, Wine and Beer, and to sell the same in any quantity, under the following restrictions, namely:—

1. He shall not sell to any person, between the hours of 10 at night and 6 in the morning.
2. Nor to any person, at any time during Sunday.
3. Nor at any time, to any intoxicated person.
4. Nor shall he at any time, sell to any uncivilized or unsettled Indian, either directly to the Indian or knowingly on the part of the Seller, indirectly to another, for the Indian.
5. All manufacturing and selling shall be confined to the premises for which this License is granted, namely:—(Here to follow specification of premises.) The violation of any of these restrictions shall make this License null and void.

C. D.

Any proved breach of the conditions of the License shall cause the forfeiture of the same, without any right on the holder's part to the restitution of any portion of the License fee.

And, whenever the breach involves also the violation of the Laws against the Intoxicating of Indians, the offender besides losing his License, shall be liable to all such penalties as he shall have incurred under the said Laws.

But, against any judgment of any Petty Court, ordaining such forfeiture, or imposing such penalties, any aggrieved person may appeal to the next ensuing General Court, on giving security for such penalties (in cases where any are imposed), as well as for the costs of the original action, and also on making the usual deposit of 20/- for entering the appeal. But, when an appeal is made, the Petty Court shall still have the power of suspending the License, till the appeal is disposed.

Excepting in case of a person, making Wine or Beer for his own family use and not for barter or sale, any person who shall manufacture or sell any Spirits, Wine or Beer, without a License, shall on conviction before a Petty Court, be liable to a fine, of not less than five, and not more than Ten Pounds, for each offense; and failing immediate payment of the fine, he shall be liable to imprisonment, for a period of not less than five and not more than ten weeks, provided, however, that at any time during the period of imprisonment, he shall be entitled to be discharged, on paying his fine.

But from any such conviction before any Petty Court, any aggrieved person may appeal as aforesaid on giving security for the fine and the costs of the original action, besides making the usual deposit of 20/- for entering the appeal.

On payment of the sum of Ten Pounds, it shall be lawful for the Petty magistrates in their several districts assembled, on the first week day in December, but on no other day throughout the year, to grant Liquor Licenses, according to the foregoing forms.

And, every applicant for a License, shall be bound to lodge his application with the President of the Branch of the proper District, not later than the 15th day of November, specifying therein the premises for which the License is asked.

And on the first Sunday thereafter, the president shall give public written notice at all the places of Public Worship in his District, and also in any other District in which any of the nearest neighbours reside, mentioning the names of the persons applying for

License and specifying their premises, together with the day appointed for disposing of the applications.

But, in the case of any such application, where the granting of a license is objected to, by a majority of the householders of the neighbourhood of the house where the License is intended to be used, the Bench shall have no power to grant the License and such objectors shall at any time, between the date of the Public Notice and the day fixed for disposing of the application, be entitled to intimate their objection, either or in writing to the President of the Bench, without however being bound to assign any reason for their objection.

For the purpose of this regulation, the word "Householder" shall mean the head of a family occupying a separate house, or, if occupying only part of a house, a tenant for not less than a year, and not being the hired servant of any applicant for a license.

And the word "Neighbourhood" shall mean the twelve householders, who irrespective of District, are nearest to the house intended to be Licensed:—In the case of an application whatsoever for a License, whether it be objected to or not by a majority of the neighbourhood, the Bench shall have full discretionary power to refuse the License, whensoever, on grounds relating to the public interest, they think it would be improper to grant it.

Any person may sue an offender for manufacturing or selling without a License, and shall be entitled to half the fine actually recovered. Any person may also sue any License-holder for the breach of his License, and where there is a fine besides a forfeiture of License, the prosecutor shall be entitled to half the fine actually recovered.

No Liquor License shall, on any conditions be granted to any person intending to carry on the manufacture or the sale of Spirits, Wine or Beer, on any part of what is known as the "Indian Reserve," at the Indian settlement.

WHOLESALE LICENSES

"From and after the first week day in December next, every wholesale dealer in Spirits, Wine and Beer, shall pay Ten Pounds a year, and any person selling Spirits, Wine or Beer, by wholesale, without a License in the subjoined form, shall be liable to a penalty

of Ten Pounds for each offense, to be recoverable in the same way, as the penalties for the breach of the Liquor Laws generally."

By the term "Wholesale Dealer," shall be understood a seller of Spirits or Wine, in quantities at a time not less than Five Gallons each, and of Beer, in quantities at a time of not less than Eight Gallons.

Such wholesale Licenses shall be issuable, by the Benches of Petty Magistrates, in their several Districts, on the first week day in December and on no other day, to persons applying to the President, either before or on that day.

But, in every case the magistrates, shall have full discretionary power, to grant or refuse the Licenses.

WHOLESALE LICENSES

"C. D., having paid Ten Pounds is hereby licensed for one year from this date, to sell Spirits and Wine, in quantities of not less at a time than Five Gallons each, and Beer in quantities of not less at a time than Eight Gallons."

Red River, December 1868.

Moved by the Bishop of St. Boniface, seconded by the Bishop of Rupertsland, that in Restriction 11 in the Liquor License, Christmas Day and Good Friday be added to Sunday, as days on which it shall be unlawful to sell Spirits, Wine or Beer.

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>	<i>Neutral</i>
Mr. McKay	Dr. Cowan	Mr. Sutherland
Mr. Black		Mr. Fraser
Mr. Bannatyne		Dr. Bird

From minutes of a meeting of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, held December 17th, 1868 (Extract).

LIQUOR LICENSES

After some discussion as to whether the additional restrictions proposed in Bishop Tache's amendment at the last meeting of the Council could be imposed on the License-holders, after the Licenses had been granted, the Council finally agreed that no additional restriction could be justly engrafted on the present Licenses, but it was suggested that the License-holders might be

requested to withhold the sale of liquor on Christmas and Good Friday next ensuing. The Bishop of St. Boniface then moved the amendment in the following somewhat modified form, seconded by Judge Black, viz.:

That in all Licenses granted in future for the manufacture and sale of Spirits, Wine and Beer; instead of the words, "Nor to any person at any time during Sunday," the words, "Nor to any person, at any time during Sunday, Christmas and Good Friday," shall be used.

Motion carried.

Mr. Bannatyne was requested to inform the License-holders of the Resolution just carried, and to point out the desirableness of their refraining from selling Liquor on the ensuing Christmas and Good Friday.

At the same meeting the undernoted Petition was presented.

"To the Governor and Council
of Assiniboia—

The Petition of the undersigned, humbly sheweth, that, on application to the magistrates for a License for the sale and manufacture of Spirituous and Malt Liquors, at my distillery in the Parish of St. Paul's, I was refused upon the ground that people who were not my near neighbours had objected and without any given reason, and as I have been at considerable expense at building and fitting up my place for the manufacture of Spirituous and Malt Liquors, the refusal to grant me license will occasion me great loss. I have kept a distillery and Brewery, and sold liquor and beer for the last nine years and my neighbours have never had occasion to complain of my ever having sold liquor to Indians, or after hours, or to intoxicated people, or in any other way, committed any infraction of the law.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honourable Body would revise the action of the Magistrates in the matter, and take such steps as you, in your judgment, may think proper, and restore me my license, and your Petitioner as in duty bound, will every pray.

(Signed) Henri Joachim.

The Petition having been read, the Council finding that there was nothing in it to show that the Magistrates of the Petty Court had acted inconsistently with the Local Law in the case, and that apart from any other grounds, they might, and most probably would have used their discretionary power in the matter, to withhold the License, did not feel that it was a case which called for any interference on their part.

This brings us to the close of the year 1868. In that year the Imperial parliament passed enabling legislation making possible an arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company whereby Rupert's Land would be transferred first to the Imperial government and later to Canada. The year 1869 was disastrous at Red River. Disaffection and resistance to the transfer developed. On November 2nd, the insurgents under Louis Riel seized Fort Garry and proceeded to occupy it. The Hudson's Bay Company was powerless to assert its authority and rule and a provisional government was later set up.

In due time peace returned to the settlement and in July, 1870, the Province of Manitoba became a part of the Dominion of Canada.